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Wednesday, March 18, 1964
Phalguna 28, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, March 18, 1964; Phalguna
28, 1885 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Taxes on Government Buildings in Delhi

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*633. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 { Shri Hem Raj:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has asked the Central Government to pay taxes on Government buildings;

(b) if so, the total amount claimed by New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(c) the action taken by Government on this claim?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathji): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). For the period from 1st April 1952 to the 31st December 1963, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has raised a demand of Rs. 618.11 lakhs against the Government. While the basis of assessment on which these claims have been made is being 2531 (Ai) LSD—1.

examined, payments have been made totalling Rs. 305.25 lakhs. These payments have been made on the basis of the tax pattern as it was operative before it was sought to be revised by the Committee. A decision to determine the revised basis of assessment to expected to be taken shortly.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether the rates are alike in other municipalities?

Shri Hathji: The rates are levied according to the Punjab Municipal Act, which is in force in Delhi.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know if the Government is ready to pay the arrears?

Shri Hathji: The question at present is not whether the Government is ready or not ready. The question is rather a complicated one. Under article 285 of the Constitution, all the properties belonging to the Government of India in the States and constructed after 1950 are not liable to pay tax. Since the Constitution came into force, all the properties that were being taxed in the States upto 1950 are being taxed. The properties constructed after 1950 are exempt from tax. Part C States, according to the Constitution, were not 'States' and therefore, the property in Delhi even after 1950 were being taxed. Then came the amendment in 1954 regarding Part C States. Thereafter, again that Act was repealed. Therefore, the question is what properties come within article 285 and what properties do not. That is one basis. The second basis is the actual assessment of the value of the property. They say a certain value and we say it is according to F.R. 45B.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किस प्रिंसिपल के मातहत यह टैक्स लिया जाता है ? यह टैक्स क्या सरकार से लिया जायेगा या जो सरकारी अफसरान उन बिल्डिंग में रह रहे हैं उन की तनखाह में से लिया जायेगा ?

Shri Hathi: That will be from the Government and not from the officers who are residing. It is a property tax which is payable by Government and which the Government is already paying. The officers are not to pay it.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : ग्रन्थी पालियामेंट के मੈम्बरों के फ्लैट्स का किराया जबदस्ती पिछली अप्रैल १९६२ से वसूल किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा है जिस के अनुसार पिछला किराया आपने वसूल किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो म्युनिसिपल कमेट्री और गवर्नमेंट के बीच की बात है।

Shri Kapur Singh: The Government is worse than the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Maybe; I am not concerned with it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister stated that the basis is on the model of the Punjab Municipal Act. May I know whether there is a uniform basis in Corporations like the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Corporations for assessing the Central Government buildings?

Mr. Speaker: There are Acts applied to each territory by the State. The Punjab Act has been applied by the Delhi Administration to this territory. This is being governed by that Act.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I advisedly put this supplementary because the hon. Minister referred to buildings constructed after 1950.

Mr. Speaker: Whether Delhi was a State or not—that has been changing, and that variation has occurred.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I want to know whether there is any uniform policy adopted.

Shri Hathi: No, Sir; there cannot be any uniform policy. Different States have different laws.

Scholarships to Afro-Asian Countries

***634. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships proposed to be awarded to Afro-Asian countries during 1964-65; and

(b) the total allocation made in this respect and whether these scholarships will be on a reciprocal basis?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2544/64].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो इंडियन ओरिजन के लोग वहां बस रहे हैं, उन को क्या प्रेफेंस दिया गया है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : प्रेफेंस तो मुझे मालूम नहीं कि दिया गया है कोई या नहीं लेकिन अफ्रीका में बहुत से इंडियन ओरिजन के आदमी हैं, वे स्कालरशिप से हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन लोगों को कोई सहायित या कंसेशन वगैरह दिये जाते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : स्कालरशिप एडवरटाइज होते हैं और जो अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में रहने वाले लोग होते हैं, वे एप्लाई करते हैं, इंडियन बार्न जो हैं, वे भी एप्लाई करते हैं। कमेटी एक है जो डिमांड करती है कि किस को देने चाहिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन देशों ने नेशनल डिफेंस में हमारा साथ नहीं दिया है, जो बिल्कुल खामोश रहे हैं, क्या उन्हें भी यह रियायत दी गई है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : लिस्ट आप देखें तो आप को पता चल जायेगा कि किन किन देशों में स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी देश का नाम लें कि क्या उस को भी दिया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कौन से देश ऐसे हैं जिन को दिये गये हैं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : चीन को देने की बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी देश का नाम लें कि उस को दिये गये हैं या नहीं तो जवाब सही तौर से आ सकेगा ।

Shri Hem Barua : The usual complaint of these stipendiaries from Afro-Asian countries prosecuting their higher studies in this country is that they do not get social life here. They have written articles like that. They also complain that the Indians suffer from a sort of colour complex and all that. Have the Government enquired into this complaint and tried to improve matters for them?

Shri M. C. Chagla : I have also heard these complaints, but I can assure my hon. friend that we are doing our best to see that the students who come from Africa are treated on the same basis as Indian students here. There are societies in Delhi and we try to send them to private homes. We are doing our best. But I agree that there is, in some quarters, a feeling that they should perhaps be treated in a better way.

श्री शिव नारायण : सरकार कुल कितना रुपया वहां खर्च कर रही है और क्या यह रुपया कास्ट एंड त्रीड का विचार किये बिना खर्च

किया जा रहा है ? सब को क्या आप दे रहे हैं इंडियन एंड नान-इंडियन को विदाउट डिस्टिंक्शन ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : ये स्कालरशिप्स इंडियन के लिए नहीं हैं, अफ्रीकन और एशियन कंट्रीज के लिये हैं ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf : May I know who is the selecting authority of the recipients of these scholarships? I want to know whether it is the concerned government from where these students come or it is the Government of India.

Shri M. C. Chagla : There are various committees. One scheme is, we ask our Embassies in the different countries to invite applications. They send twice the number of students who are to get scholarships and then in the Ministry we decide which of the students should get the scholarships.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि ४८ देशों में २३५ स्कालरशिप्स दिये गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के बदले में भी उन देशों में क्या हमारे यहां के लड़के पढ़ने के लिये जाते हैं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : हां, दो देशों में जाते हैं, यू० ए० आर० और मीलोन में, वहां म्यूचुअल एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम है । लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इन देशों के सिवाय हिन्दुस्तानी लड़कों को दो करोड़ के स्कालरशिप नान-एशियन अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज ने दिये हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : छात्रवर्तियों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, ये प्रतिवर्ष क्या बढ़ाई जा रही हैं या अभी उतनी ही दी जा रही हैं जितनी हम लोग दो तीन वर्ष पहले देते थे ?

श्री सु० क० चागला : एमरजेंसी में नम्बर्स कम किये थे, लेकिन अब इस साल में ज्यादा देने का विचार है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to ask whether the real reasons for alienation from, and embitterment against the people and country of India, of the Afro-Asian students during their stay in this country, are merely of a social character or they are political and propagandist also; if so, may I know what steps are being taken to remedy this latter difficulty?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have said, we have many societies. We try and explain to the African students the Indian point of view. We try to give them a square social deal and we are doing our best to see that African students coming to India feel at home in this country.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the criterion for deciding the numbers? For countries like Kenya the number is 16 whereas for countries like Philippines it is only 1. On what basis is the number decided?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is partly the importance of the country and partly the question of how many men of Indian race and origin are there who are likely to benefit by these scholarships. Various factors are taken into account.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: The main point of my question was missed.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is too late.

Petro-Chemical Industry

- +
- *635. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

- Shri R. Barua:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a programme for developing the Petro-chemical industry both in public and private sectors over the next five years;

(b) if so, the broad features of the programme; and

(c) whether this programme covers the oilfields of Gujarat and Parauni refinery?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Within the next five years, it is proposed to develop three petro-chemical complexes in Bombay, Gujarat and at Barauni. The complexes in Bombay and Gujarat will be integrated complexes based on naphtha crackers and producing a variety of products like plastics, synthetic rubber etc. The complex at Barauni is, for the present, planned to produce only aromatics (benzene and xylenes). In addition, proposals for establishing petro-chemical complexes at Haldia and South India are under active consideration.

(c) The present plans provide for the utilisation of natural gas, refinery gas and naphtha from Gujarat and of refinery gas and naphtha from Barauni refinery.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the criteria which determine the location of petro-chemical industrial complexes in a particular State or region and may I know whether all those places which the hon. Minister mentioned satisfy those criteria?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. Broadly speaking, the criterion is the existence of an oil refinery. In Bombay

we have two private-sector oil refineries. In Koyali we are going to have one. In Barauni it is coming. That is the broad criterion. As was made very clear during the time of the discussion on the Demands for Grants, two committees went into this question of establishing petro-chemical complexes and they have recommended these five sites. All the five sites satisfy this criterion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the amount spent on the import of products of petro-chemical industries from abroad and when will India become self-sufficient so that we need not import from other countries?

Shri Alagesan: It is estimated that by 1965-66 the import bill of petro-chemical products will be about Rs. 50 crores annually and by 1970-71 Rs. 140 crores annually. So, unless we establish these petro-chemical complexes and produce these products ourselves, this much of foreign exchange will have to be spent. By putting up the petro-chemical complexes we will be saving roughly this amount of foreign exchange.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government favours equity participation by foreign capital as well as Indian?

Shri Alagesan: All that has to be decided. As we had occasion to explain, certainly, we will have to take in foreign collaboration and also foreign capital. Indian capital may also be invited. All the connected questions are under consideration.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: How many units have been set up so far out of those which have been sanctioned during the year 1960 and what is the productive capacity of each unit?

Shri Alagesan: In Bombay two units have been licensed and for a third unit the letter of intent has been issued. There are two or three other units for which the issue of letters of

intent is under consideration. That is the present position.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: What type of assistance in the form of loan is likely to be given to the middle-class industrialists who are going to establish certain industries in this complex in Gujarat near Koyali refinery?

Shri Alagesan: That will be taken into consideration when actual proposals are made.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that there will be only three petro-chemical complex projects to be started. May I know why the Gauhati Refinery has been avoided for this project?

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of avoiding the Gauhati Refinery. It is possible that we may decide to make some products there also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the names of the private concerns that have approached the Government for naphtha and other things?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, two private parties have already been issued licences. They are Messrs Union Carbide (India) Limited and Messrs Herdilia Chemicals. The letter of intent has been issued to Messrs National Organic Chemical Industries Limited (NOCIL).

Shri R. Barua: How many project reports for petro-chemical complexes are finally approved and how many more are awaiting approval or are under consideration?

Shri Alagesan: Only in the case of two, licences have been issued. Actually, the Gujarat petro-chemical complex is now being gone into by a working group and they are examining all aspects.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट से जाहिर है, अब तक हमारी ज़रूरतों का १० परसेन्ट पूरा हो रहा है। इस बर्क के कम्प्लीट होने के

वाद कितनी जरूरियात हमारे देश से पूरी होने लगेगी ?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): In the matter of petro-chemicals it is very difficult to give a definite answer because the field is continually expanding. Many things which used to be produced from other sources are now being produced from petro-chemical sources. Therefore, I do not think any specific answer can be given to that question.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What have been the causes for the delay in Barauni being commissioned into production? Is labour trouble one of the causes and has the Government been able to find out who are the people responsible for this labour trouble?

Dr. Ranen Sen: INTUC.

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir; there were some labour troubles. Fortunately, they have all been settled now and we are on our way to having the refinery according to the scheduled date. As has been announced already, it may be sometime in April or May.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: For locating the petro-chemical industry, is proximity to availability of raw material the consideration or are other considerations, that is, backwardness of industrial growth elsewhere in the country, being kept in view?

Shri Alagesan: The main consideration is the availability of raw materials which means proximity of the refineries. That is the main consideration.

Cambay Oilfield

*636. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cambay Oilfield will mostly produce gas;

(b) if so, what will be its production and where it will be utilised; and

(c) whether there is a plan to supply gas to the public for industrial purposes?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information relating to the field-wise production of natural gas is 'restricted information'. The gas will be supplied to the Dhuwaran Power Station.

(c) Not immediately.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गुजरात के सिटीजेंस ने सरकार को ऐसा लिखा था कि उन को गैस इंडस्ट्रियल और होम कंजंशन के लिये दी जाये। अगर वह दी जायेगी तो किस रेट पर दी जायेगी ?

श्री हुमायून् कबीर : इस के ऊपर तो परसों पार्लियामेंट में बहस भी हो चुकी। मैंने गुजरात के बारे में पूरी पोजीशन बतलाई थी। प्रोसीडिन्स के देखने से माननीय सदस्य को सब बातों का पता चल जायेगा।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि गुजरात के लोगों को जो रेट दिया जा रहा है वह ६० ६० है जबकि बरोनी में जो गैस दी जाती है वह बहुत ही सस्ती है ? अगर ऐसा है तो वहाँ क्यों ज्यादा रेट पर दी जाती है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबीर : जैसा मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया यह सब डिस्कशन में आ गया था। अब यह सवाल आर-बिटेर के सामने है। वह जो अवाई देंगे उसे हम मंजूर कर लेंगे।

Shri Kapur Singh: I am anxious to know whether there are any prospects of cheap and plentiful gas being available to the citizens for domestic use in this country.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It does not arise strictly out of this question, but the answer is 'Yes'. We are trying to supply liquid petroleum gas and for that steps are in hand for having a bottling plant at Barauni.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Kapur Singh: It does arise from this question.

Mr. Speaker: When it has been answered, where is the necessity for that?

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to counteract the first part of the assertion of the hon. Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: Cambay was announced in Parliament with great fanfare and it was said that it was a major oilfield. Now it has turned out to be a gas field. May I know how Government describe it now, as a gas field or as an oilfield?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is primarily a gas field, but my hon. friend should know that wherever there is oil there is some gas and wherever there is gas there is a little oil.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my question. I said that when it was announced in Parliament originally it was announced as an oilfield with great fanfare.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might call it by any name.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know what is the order of priority for the supply of gas to the industries and other sectors?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have referred the question to the arbitrator. But the order as suggested is as follows: The first priority should be given for production of electricity and power, the second for fertilisers, the

third for State projects, the fourth for other industries and finally for domestic consumption.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know what are the terms of reference of this arbitration and when the report is expected to be submitted?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The terms have been to settle the prices of natural and associated gas and I have given the order of priority. The submitting of the report depends on the arbitrator and we have requested him to give the report as early as possible.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether in determining the charges of gas supply to the public the transport charges of coal to Gujarat have also been taken into account?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am sure the arbitrator who is a very eminent economist will keep all factors into consideration.

Technical Education

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*6380. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the planned development of technical education in India;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) the agency through which it is streamlined, co-ordinated and guided?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main features of the Third Five Year Plan of Technical Education are to increase admissions to 25,000 to degree courses in Engineering and Technology and to 50,000 to diploma courses by 1965-66; to develop facilities for post-graduate studies and research for at least about 2,000 scholars; to establish and develop Higher Technological

Institutes; to establish specialised technical institutes for Foundry and Forge Technology, Management Studies, Printing Technology, Industrial Engineering etc.; to train technical teachers; to improve pay scales of teachers; to establish Junior Technical Schools for students in the age group 14-17 and to award scholarships for technical studies, research scholarships and fellowships

(c) The entire plan of development and co-ordination of Technical Education is carried out through the All India Council for Technical Education.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि तीसरी योजना के काल में जो जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल खोलने की योजना थी उसके अन्तर्गत कुछ राज्यों में बहुत कम ऐसे स्कूल खोले जा सके हैं ? यदि हां, तो इन राज्यों में और तकनीकी स्कूल खोले जा सकें इसके लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री मृ० क० चागला : ७५ तो खुल चुके हैं और प्लान यह है कि दूसरे ७५ एक या दो माल में खोले जायेंगे ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या टेक्निकल शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत सरकार एग्रिकल्चरल और वेटेरीनरी शिक्षा को भी मानती है ? यदि हां तो सरकार की ओर से इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाया गया है ? क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि देश में एग्रिकल्चर और वेटेरीनरी शिक्षा पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत कम है ? यदि हां, तो विद्यार्थियों को इन फ़ैकल्टीज़ की ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as agriculture and animal husbandry are concerned, we have our rural institutes which are managed by different institutes. That does not strictly come within the ambit of technical education.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that in many of the

junior technical schools it is a chronic complaint that the equipment is not available. May I know what steps the Education Ministry is intending to take to equip these schools well?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am painfully conscious of that fact that in many of our schools the equipment is not what it should be. But we are doing our best to set up as good working conditions as possible in these institutes.

डा० बिन्दु दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि डा० कोठरी के सदस्य विशेषज्ञों ने यह बात कही है कि हमारी तकनीकी शिक्षा इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रही है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में माहिर्य भारतीय भाषाओं में तैयार नहीं है ? और क्या इस बात की भी कोई योजना बनायी जा रही है कि तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में माहिर्य तैयार कराया जाय ?

श्री मृ० क० चागला : हमारी एक नामेनक्लेचर कमीशन है जो कि हिन्दी वर्ड्स तैयार कर रही है, हिन्दी में टेक्स्ट बुक्स तैयार हो रही हैं । आइडिया यह है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही नामेनक्लेचर यूज में आये ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के जो ७५ स्कूल खोले गये हैं उन में से उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने खोले गये हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid I have not got the figures here State-wise, but I can let the hon. Member know them.

Shri P. R. Patel: As my information stands, recurring and non-recurring expenditure is borne by the Central Government for junior technical schools. How many such schools have been opened in Gujarat?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry I have not got the statement State-wise, but I can give the figures, if my hon. friend wants.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इस योजना को प्रामाण क्षेत्र तक आगे बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ? क्या गांव के लोगों का भी इस योजना में शिक्षित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, we want to open as many junior technical schools as possible, and we want to do it in a big way so that students should be able to go to them after the middle school stage, both in urban and in rural areas.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तकनीकी शिक्षा का प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कुछ बजटों में भी बढ़ोतरी की गयी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are giving scholarships for the junior technical schools, for the polytechnic schools and for the engineering colleges. There is a project which gives the scholarships.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : क्या बजटों में कोई बढ़ोतरी कां गयी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are increasing the number.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any effort is being made to co-ordinate these facilities for technical education which are available even now in many of the Government-run institutions and also enterprises and military farms and also enterprises of ordinary parties and utilise all their equipment in order to maximise the facilities and the number of people to be trained and also maximise the utility of the equipment already available?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have got four regional committees in India, and each regional committee is in touch with technical and engineering institutions, and they find out what these institutions want, what the shortfall is, what further equipment they want and so on, and they report to the

Ministry, and the Ministry does its best to see that the maximum use is made of the facilities available.

Regional Languages in Universities

***639. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the universities which have switched over to regional language for medium of instruction; and

(b) the special assistance, if any, rendered by the Central Government or University Grants Commission to facilitate and encourage the switch over?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Under its scheme for preparation, translation and publication of standard works of University level in Hindi and other Indian languages, the Ministry of Education renders assistance—financial, technical and advisory—to State Governments, Universities and Publishers.

STATEMENT

The following universities have allowed the use of Hindi or other regional languages, in addition to English, as an alternative medium of instruction for certain courses:

1. Agra, 2. Allahabad, 3. Annamalai, 4. Banaras, 5. Bhagalpur, 6. Bihar, 7. Burdwan, 8. Delhi, 9. Gorakhpur, 10. Gujarat, 11. Jabalpur, 12. Jadavpur, 13. Jodhpur, 14. Karnatak, 15. K. S. Darbhanga, 16. Lucknow, 14. Madras, 18. Magadh, 19. Mysore, 20. Nagpur, 21. North Bengal, 22. Osmania, 23. Panjab, 24. Panjabi, 25. Patna, 26. Poona, 27. Rabindra Bharati, 28. Rajasthan, 29. Ranchi, 30. Sardar Vallabhabhai Vidya-peeth, 31. Saugar, 32. Shivaji, 33. S.N.D.T. Women's 34. Vikram and 35. Visva Bharati.

Besides, the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya has adopted Sanskrit in addition to Hindi as media of instruction and the Indira Kala Sanghet Vishwavidyalaya has adopted only Hindi as the medium of instruction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The General impression from the press reports is that the new Minister of Education has given a new slant to this burning question,—to go slow. May I know what his real attitude is and what the reaction of the Universities and the State Governments thereto is?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is attributing something to me which is not correct. I have not given a new slant. I am only implementing the policy which has been laid down by the Chief Ministers' Conference, by the Education Ministers' Conferences and the National Intergration Conference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: With the regional languages coming in, may I know what steps the Ministry is taking to ensure that there would be free flow of the students as well as teachers from one university to another and from one region to another?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is one of the problems of the medium of instruction. We must have mobility of students in our country. If a student cannot go from one university to another, I think that it is a very serious thing.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, you must have English as the medium.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Among the many implications of the language problem, the mobility of students is one.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the hon. Minister's attitude?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What we are doing is this. I hope that when English is replaced, Hindi will be there. We must have a common language in the universities so that one stu-

dent from a university can go to another. Now, in our technical and technological institutes, we have the mobility and there are all-India examinations, but the problem of universities is getting more difficult.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: From the experience gained by the universities which have switched over to the regional languages, may I know whether the standard or quality of education has improved or deteriorated.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In some cases, it has deteriorated for the obvious reason that if you have English as the medium of instruction and if you lower the standard of English, students cannot follow the lectures. Teachers and professors have told me that when they lecture, the students find it difficult to follow because they cannot follow the language. That is why I have been emphasising the improvement of the standard of English not because I do not want to fully support Hindi but because I feel that the standards of higher education are falling.

Dr. Ranen Sen: According to the three-language formula, it was decided by Government to make one modern Indian language other than Hindi compulsory in Hindi-speaking areas. What is the progress in that regard?

Shri Ranga: Nothing.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Only the other day, the Chief Minister of Madras was telling me that although they had not made the study of Hindi compulsory in Madras schools, 85 per cent of the students in the Madras schools are learning Hindi . . .

Dr. Ranen Sen: That was not my question. I asked about the Hindi-speaking areas.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have made an appeal to the Hindi-speaking areas that they must loyally carry out this policy. If the South is prepared to

learn Hindi, the Hindi-speaking areas must study South Indian languages.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This matter of the production of books for university use in Indian languages, either by original writing or by translation, has been hanging fire for a long time. Has something been done about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have prepared a list of 300 books which have been translated in Hindi. That number has been increased to 453. A certain number has been published. Work is going on on others.

With regard to other Indian languages, we are giving assistance to universities and States. Gujarat has undertaken to produce 36 original books in Gujarati on medicine and other subjects; we are giving 50 per cent assistance. Nagpur University is translating 14 books into Marathi; there also we are giving aid. Visva-Bharati has been requested to translate into Oriya, Sarkar's books and inscriptions bearing on Indian history and civilisation. So we are giving all the assistance we possibly can.

Shri Ranga: What about other languages?

डा० गोविन्द बास : जहां तक इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति का प्रश्न है यह कई बार स्पष्ट को जा चुकी है और क्या माननीय मंत्री इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रगति हो रही है उसकी बहुत धीमी गति है ? उसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां साहित्य तैयार नहीं है तो उपयुक्त साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए क्या केन्द्र में कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था होने वाली है जिस से कुछ लोगों का विश्वविद्यालयों से उधार लिया जाय और उन से यह साहित्य यहां पर तैयार करवाया जाय ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : बड़ी मुश्किल यह है कि साहित्य तैयार नहीं है और उपयुक्त साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए और आवश्यक

ट्रान्सलेशन करने के लिए जितना बने उतना यह मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Has the hon. Minister considered the viewpoint of the Vice-Chancellor of the South Indian Universities at Madras regarding the introduction of the regional languages in universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. I had a conference with the Vice-Chancellors of all the South Indian universities when I went to Madras last week. I know their viewpoint.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister said just now something about the link language, Hindi, when Dr. Ranen Sen asked a question about the propagation of non-Hindi Indian languages in the Hindi-speaking areas. I want to know what precise steps are being taken with a view to encourage inter-language commerce—that is, inter-communication between languages—simultaneously with this switchover to Hindi?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it should either be English or Hindi. In our Centrally-sponsored schools....

Mr. Speaker: He is not talking of link language, but of intercourse—commerce as he calls it—between the other languages, between themselves, between Indian languages including Hindi.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are translating Indian language books into English. We are translating them into Hindi and we are trying to see that one section of our people understand and appreciate the literature of the other sections.

Shri Kapur Singh: I did not refer to commerce as such.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा भी विश्वविद्यालय है कि जिसका माध्यम मातृभाषा से अंग्रेजी में बदला गया हो ?

श्री सु० क० चागला : नहीं ऐसा कोई नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हैदराबाद विश्व-विद्यालय है, श्रीमन् ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप का मालूम है जोकि मिनिस्टर को मालूम नहीं है तो फिर आप उन से पूछ क्या रहे हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पूछते इसलिए हैं कि इस तरह से हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं का झगड़ा जानबूझ कर खड़ा किया जाता है .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Here, the Ministers are not in the dock to be cross-examined as in a criminal court, faults being found. He asked for information. The information is given. And he begins to argue that this is not correct. That he can raise on a different occasion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It appears from the statement laid on the Table of the House that excepting the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa-vidyalaya, which has adopted only Hindi as the medium of instruction, no other university has completely switched over to Hindi or to the regional languages. The regional language or Hindi is only an alternative medium of instruction for certain subjects. May I know what is meant by this alternative medium of instruction? Are those subjects which are taught in the regional language or Hindi also taught in English?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The alternative medium of instruction means what it says. A student is entitled to write a paper either in English or in the regional language. I am not sure whether in the subjects in which he is given the choice, the lectures are also delivered in the regional languages, in most cases not. As far as I know, lectures are still delivered in English, but the student is given the choice of answering his paper either in the regional language or in English.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While the Education Ministry and the Education Minister are of the view that mobility among the students is very good, I would like to know whether he is aware that universities are still very allergic to this mobility, and if so . . .

Mr. Speaker: One question might be answered.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are trying very fast to remove this allergy.

Privy Purses

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*640.	{	Shri D. C. Sharma:
		Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
		Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
		Shri A. K. Gopalan:
		Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
		Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
		Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the advisability of abolition of privy purses and special privileges of ex-rulers and princes; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). The payment of privy purses to Rulers and the continuance of their existing personal privileges are provided for in the Constitution. There is no proposal at present to undertake a constitutional amendment to abolish them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Government has been receiving any communication from democratic bodies all over India that these privy purses and special privileges granted to ex-rulers and princes are more feudal than modern, and therefore they should be abolished?

Shri Hathl: It is not a question of Government getting representations from democratic bodies or others. Even the Government itself feels that

in course of time this will have to be reduced, and that is being done actually.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government have been told that exemption from criminal proceedings, and also in some cases from civil proceedings, which is granted to ex-rulers and princes is undemocratic and unconstitutional, and creates a new type of citizenship which India did not envisage in her Constitution?

Shri Hathi: The Government has not been told, but the Government is aware of a recent judgement of the Supreme Court where Chief Justice Gajendragadkar has mentioned about these privileges. He has not, however, held that it is unconstitutional, but stated that with the passage of time it requires some consideration by the Government. The Government is looking into this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बात में कितना तथ्य है कि भूतपूर्व देशी राजा-महाराजाओं ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष और अन्य राष्ट्रीय हितकारी कार्यों में सहायता देने में उतना उत्साह नहीं दिखाया, जितना कि उन्हें दिखाना चाहिए था ? क्या इस के कारण उन के प्रिवी-पर्स में कोई कटौती करने का विचार है ? राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष में कितने प्रतिशत रुपया उन्होंने दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि ऐसा कोई खयाल नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अगर अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया है, तो क्या यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ? राजा-महाराजाओं ने सुरक्षा कोष में क्या दिया है ?

श्री बड़े : मिनिस्टर्स ने कितना दिया है ?

Shri Hathi: That depends upon individual rulers. Some have given but I have not got the actual figures of how many gave or what amount they gave.

Mr. Speaker: Was it under consideration—that might be repeated as the hon. Member is not satisfied.

Shri Hathi: As I said for the rulers whose privy purses have been fixed above 10 lakhs, there is a provision that it will be reduced on the death of the ruler or on succession. There are other cases where on the death of the ruler, privy purses of the existing rulers have been decreased. We have reduced this amount by Rs. 61 lakhs by now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it a fact that some of the rulers have themselves decided to surrender some of their emoluments voluntarily and if so what is the total amount?

Shri Hathi: I have said that during the emergency some have done so. I have not got the names or the actual figures.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In response to the appeal by the Prime Minister during the State of Emergency, what was the reaction so far as the princes are concerned with respect to Voluntary Cut in their privileges or the Privy Purses that they draw upon?

Shri Hathi: So far as the privileges go, I do not think we have said anything. Some have reduced their privy purses or are making contribution. I do not have the figures.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know the amount of privy purse which H.E. the Nizam got during this Emergency and what will the new heir apparent who has been officially announced get as privy purse?

Shri Hathi: I can give no information about the future privy purse.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the privy purses are being continued in conformity with the pledge given by the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Home Minister of the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: It is not information

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister referred to the Supreme Court judgement which is more a complaint against the Home Ministry's working and their sitting over the application regarding the special privileges.

Mr. Speaker: He may put the question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What steps have the Home Ministry taken to streamline their own administration and to see that these applications are quickly disposed of?

Shri Hathi: It was not about the question of delay; the question which the hon. Chief Justice referred to was with regard to the acts of the ruler and his responsibility when he was the ruler, prior to 1948 and his liabilities after 1948. The suggestion is with regard to the grant of sanction and we are looking into that.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जिस समय राजाओं का जेब खर्च बांधा गया था, उस समय वे राजनीति में काम नहीं करते थे। क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि जो राजा राजनीति में काम करने लगे हैं, कम से कम उनके प्रिवी पर्स पर इनकम टैक्स लगा दिया जाये ?

Shri Hathi: That is income-tax free according to Constitution.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि भूतपूर्व नरेशों को मिलने वाली पेन्शनें और अन्य सुविधायें बन्द करने का विचार नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी पेन्शनें और अन्य सुविधाओं को बन्द करना समाजवादी समाज की रचना के प्रतिकूल है।

श्री हाथी : जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है, बन्द करने या खत्म करने का सवाल अभी तक तो नहीं है, लेकिन उनको जो प्रिवी पर्स मिल रहे हैं, उन को हम ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता

कम कर रहे हैं और बन्द करने का इरादा है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो राजा राजनीति में काम कर रहे हैं, क्या उन के प्रिवी पर्स पर इनकम टैक्स लगा दिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर वे राजनीति में काम करते भी हों, तो भी वांस्टीड्यूशन के मुताबिक बन्द किया जा सकता है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have any definite criteria been laid down or evolved for the purpose of reducing or awarding privy purses for future generations of princes?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir. The criterion is that in the case of a ruler getting Rs. 10 lakhs and above, it will be reduced. In 10 or 15 other cases it has been mentioned in the agreement.

Mr. Speaker: Are these contained in some accessible documents?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir; all agreements were entered into individual rulers; in certain cases it has been provided that it should be decreased. Those above Rs. 10 lakhs have been specifically mentioned; in addition to those who were getting more than Rs. 10 lakhs, in certain cases, it has also been mentioned; in other cases also we are doing it on individual basis.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any other country in the world where the Government swears by democracy and socialism and yet confers such indefensible privileges as privy purses on a tiny section or a handful of people, thus perpetuating and promoting the wide disparities in income which is so antithetical to the concept and practice of democracy and socialism?

Shri Hathi: The history of each country differs. In India there were

Indian States and, under the Act of 1935, even the smallest ruler whose annual income was Rs. 35—I know it personally—was considered as an Indian ruler and such people were also considered as sovereign rulers within their particular jurisdiction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any other country in the world?

Shri Hathi: I do not think there is any parallel. 514 States were there; they had all sovereign rights within their own areas. That was under the Act of 1935 under British rule. I do not think there is any parallel anywhere of this nature.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : राजाओं को जीवनोपयोग के लिये जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है, क्या वह उनके जीवन तक ही सीमित रहेगा या उनकी सन्तानों को भी दिया जायेगा ?

श्री हाथी : उनकी सन्तानों को भी दिया जायेगा, लेकिन कम रकम दी जायेगी ।

श्री कछवाय : भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में जो मंत्री राजा बने हैं, क्या सरकार का बिचार उनको भी इसमें बंचित रखने का है ?

Mr. Speaker: Those who become Ministers, whether they would continue to draw it.

Shri Hathi: That has nothing to do with the covenants and agreements.

Central Govt. Employees' Unions

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*642. { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether new rules have been framed for the recognition of Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these rules have been framed after consultation with the employees' representatives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). For the limited purpose of the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme, draft instructions for recognition of Associations/Unions have been formulated and forwarded to the Ministries with the request to send them to the Associations/Unions with whom they are concerned and with whose representatives consultation is considered necessary by them. A copy of the draft instructions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2545/64]. The question whether these instructions should be extended for other purposes is under consideration.

The Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

When does the Government expect that the different Ministries would be in a position to obtain the information or opinion of the various service unions or workmen's unions and then finalise these rules after necessary changes?

Shri Hathi: These instructions were framed on 13th January and I think they must have been in the hands of the unions by the 20th or so. We have requested the Ministries concerned to get the replies of the unions as early as possible, but we have not yet received the replies from the unions. Even from the secretariat, out of 14, they have got replies only from one union. We are eager that this should be finalised as quickly as possible.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the contradiction between the draft rules (d) and (e) which on the one hand request the unions to be registered under the Trade Unions Act, and at the same time, request the unions to abjure strike altogether although this recognition is only for limited purposes, and whether this aspect has been considered, apart from the Home Ministry, by the Union Labour Ministry also?

Shri Hathi: Fortunately, I was also in the Ministry of Labour when these things were considered, and in the Home Ministry also we have considered it, but I might clarify one position. These instructions have been issued only for the limited purpose of participating in the joint scheme of consultation. Those unions who want to join the scheme would be required to abjure strikes. It may also be cleared that the present scheme does not replace any existing machinery.

Shri Tyagi: Has the Government permitted within these rules outside politicians who are not Government servants to participate in these unions as office-bearers?

Shri Hathi: There are two categories. For the Government industries, that is, defence factories and other industrial units, office-bearers of the unions can be outsiders to the extent they are provided under the Trade Union Act. They can be office-bearers but they cannot be representatives in the joint council. For the purpose of sitting as members in the joint council, they would not be allowed.

Shri Tyagi: He has answered about factories only. What about unions of proper Government servants?

Shri Hathi: There outsiders are not allowed.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the reactions of most of the unions have not been received so far. So far as the railway, which is the biggest industry of the Central Government is concerned, replies from both the Federations—National Federation of Railwaymen and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation—have been forwarded and they have opposed the formation of the Whitley Council. Are Government going to consider

that, and how long will they take to consider that?

Shri Hathi: As I said, as soon as we receive the replies from the different Ministries who have circulated the unions, I am eager we should finalise it as early as possible, because this is a scheme where there should be complete cooperation between the labour, the Government servants and the Government. We should sit together and try out some approach, some procedures, some method, whereby we can evolve a machinery which would give satisfaction to resolve the disputes, and there should be no strike, but industrial peace. This is what we sincerely desire.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question is that the recognised organisations have opposed it.

Mr. Speaker: That would be hypothetical. When it comes, it would be considered.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what steps are being taken to immunise these unions from anti-national or unpatriotic influence?

Shri Hathi: So far as this scheme is concerned, it deals with resolving disputes by consultations, joint council and all that. This is something different.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not replied to my question; he says it is different. But this is precisely the question which arises out of this schemata.

Shri Hathi: This is a scheme for Government servants, workers in the Government factories and others, for resolving the disputes between the management and the employees. This is for that limited purpose only.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know whether the Home Ministry in

collaboration with the Labour Ministry are thinking of bringing forward a comprehensive law as in other countries to prohibit any political party from getting into these unions—whether labour union or employees' union—and it must be just a union of the people working in that establishment, because their interests are being subjugated to political interests?

Shri Tyagi: Particularly in ordnance factories.

Shri Hathi: The trade unions are meant to look to the welfare of the workers. The hon. Member has made a suggestion which may be considered.

Shri Ranga: As the hon. Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee just now said, is the Minister aware of the fact that in ordnance factories this particular evil is specially rampant, and may I know whether steps are being taken to see that the unions functioning there are free from political affiliations and alliances with political parties in the country?

Shri Hathi: I said that is a suggestion that may be looked into.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी संघ जो बन रहा है, इसके अध्यक्ष आदि पदों पर कर्मचारी संघ से बाहर का कोई राजनीतिक व्यक्ति भा रह सकता है ।

श्री हाथी : उसका जबाब तो मैंने दे दिया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सुना देते तो अच्छा होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर नहीं बताया जा सकता है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : घाय बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मੈम्बरों को बाहिये कि ध्यान से सुनते रहें ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रपोजी नहीं समझते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री लोग हिन्दी बोलने लगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ताकि मेम्बर लोग समझ तो सकें ।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकारी नौकर आर० एस० एस० के मेम्बर बन सकते हैं ?

श्री हाथी : कोई सरकारी नौकर किसी भी पोलिटिकल संस्था का मेम्बर नहीं बन सकता है ।

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*644. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Sindri Fertilizer Factory have served the notice to the management to go on strike for an indefinite period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the nature of their demands; and

(c) the steps being taken to avert the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A strike notice was issued by the "Working President" of the Fertilizer Factory Workers' Union, Sindri, on 24-1-1964 as a protest against the management's decision to go in appeal before the Supreme Court against the decision of the Bihar State Industrial Tribunal rejecting their preliminary objection that the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. is an industry carried on by and/or under the authority of the Central Government and as such, the appropriate Government for referring any industrial disputes involving the Corporation for adjudication is the Central Government and

not the State Government. Another letter from the General Secretary of the same Union was received repudiating the communication signed by the "Working President" saying that he was neither the Working President nor had he been authorised to act on behalf of the Union. This letter also said that, instead of striking, the action of the management would be raised under the code of conduct before the Evaluation and Implementation Committee of Bihar. These communications are evidently the result of a split in the Union at Sindri.

The Management, which filed the appeal in the Supreme Court on 29th January, 1964 withdrew it on 7-2-1964 as advised by the Central Government. The hearing before the State Industrial Tribunal is accordingly proceeding.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that Sindri Fertiliser Corporation happens to be the pioneer national project in India, may I know how far the Ministry has prevailed upon the rival unions in order to keep better industrial relations and keep the progress of work going on?

Shri Alagesan: Here there is only one union. A gentleman claims that he has been elected working President and the General Secretary disputes that claim. We have approached the Bihar Government to hold a plebiscite or ballot and tell us who are the accredited elected spokesmen of the Union with whom we are to deal.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the good performance of the Sindri Fertiliser Corporation, may I know whether the employees have been benefited by any form of bonus, profit-sharing or *ad hoc* payment.

Shri Alagesan: I may tell the hon. Member that there were 15 demands that were put forward of which 12 demands were settled by negotiations and three have been referred to adjudication which are as follows: (a) increase in dearness allowance on the

basis of cost of living index; (b) removal of disparity and discrimination against non-supervisory, technical, ministerial and other workers and immediate upward revision of scales of pay to the same extent as the technical supervisory staff from 1st March 1961; and (c) retiring gratuity scheme for all workers. These three are under investigation by the Industrial Tribunal.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister just now said that the Bihar Government has been instructed to decide as to which union is a representative union by plebiscite. May I know whether before issuing these instructions to the Bihar Government the Government has tried to ascertain whether there is already a representative union working there?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): As my colleague pointed out just now, there is only one union in the field. Therefore, the question of any rival union does not arise.

केन्द्रीय नागरिक राइफल ट्रेनिंग बोर्ड

*६४५. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय नागरिक राइफल ट्रेनिंग बोर्ड बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कृत्य होंगे ; और

(ग) बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन होंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां । नागरिक राइफल प्रशिक्षण योजना का केन्द्रीय बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है ।

(ख) इस बोर्ड के निम्नलिखित कृत्य हैं :—

(१) सारे देश में नागरिक राइफल प्रशिक्षण योजना के कार्यान्वय का मार्ग-दर्शन तथा समस्त पर्यवेक्षण करना ; तथा

(२) समय-समय पर सभाएं करना, और योजना की प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण करना तथा आवश्यक सुधारों के लिये सुझाव देना ।

(ग) बोर्ड के सदस्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

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|---|-------------|
| १. केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री | अध्यक्ष |
| २. लेफ्टीनैंट जनरल महामहिम महाराजाधिराज राजेश्वर श्री यादविन्दर सिंह महेन्द्र बहादुर पटियाला के महाराजा | सदस्य |
| ३. महामहिम महाराज कर्ण सिंह जी, महाराजा आफ बीकानेर, संसद सदस्य | सदस्य |
| ४. सरदार जोगेन्द्र सिंह, अवैतनिक महामंत्री, राष्ट्रीय राइफल असोसियेशन आफ इंडिया, संसद सदस्य | सदस्य |
| ५. सरदार सुरजीत सिंह मजीठिया, संसद सदस्य | सदस्य |
| ६. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम, संसद सदस्या | सदस्या |
| ७. सचिव, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय | सदस्य |
| ८. सचिव, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय | सदस्य |
| ९. सचिव, शिक्षा मंत्रालय | सदस्य |
| १०. सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय | सदस्य |
| ११. श्री के० जी० प्रभु, उप प्रधान, राष्ट्रीय राइफल असोसियेशन आफ इंडिया | सदस्य |
| १२. संयुक्त सचिव (पुलिस), गृह मंत्रालय | सदस्यमंत्री |

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बोर्ड सिटिजेन्स कौंसिल की तहत काम करेगा या डिफेन्स की तहत ।

श्री हाथी : किसी के नीचे काम नहीं करेगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : वह डिफेन्स के तहत काम करेगा या सिटिजेन्स कौंसिल के ।

श्री हाथी : गृह मंत्रालय के ।

श्री बड़े : राइफल्स तो मिलती ही नहीं हैं । यह प्रश्न इस लिये पूछा गया था कि वहाँ दो साल हुए राइफल क्लब तो खुल गया लेकिन राइफल्स नहीं मिलती ।

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

12 hrs.

Short Notice Question

Assistance from U.S.A. for Famine-Stricken Areas

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Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shrimati Gayatri Devi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gauri Shankar
Kakkar:
Shri Ranga:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

S.N.Q.
11.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and quantum of assistance from the United States of America for famine-stricken areas in the country;

(b) the organizational machinery for the administration of this assistance programme;

(c) whether the assistance programme is to be administered on the basis of any Indo-American agreement and if so, the terms thereof; and

(d) whether wheat and fodder would be distributed free to the famine-stricken people and their cattle and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) In pursuance of a recommendation made by the team of Central Officers which visited Rajasthan in the first week of February, 1964 for an on-the-spot discussion of the scarcity condition in that state, that efforts should be made to procure foodgrains and cattle feed free of cost for supply to the scarcity affected population and cattle in Rajasthan, the Government of India has been negotiating with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the question of supply of foodgrains and cattle feed under PL 480. The quantum of foodgrains and cattle feed is still under negotiation. No request for supply of foodgrains and cattle feed from foreign agency has been received from any other State Government.

(b) Foodgrains supplied by U.S. Agency for International Development under PL 480 programmes will be distributed through the State owned and State run fair-price shops to be stationed at the site of the big labour camps and to be moved in trucks for smaller camps of 200 labourers or less. The State Government will ensure that the commodity reaches the people for whom it is meant and that it is not misused in any way. The cattle feed will be supplied from fodder depots opened by the State Government, where drinking water facilities are also available. The distribution will be through the Revenue Agency of the State Government e.g. Inspectors, Land-Records and Patwaris of the concerned villages.

(c) Yes. The terms and conditions of supply of foodgrains and cattle feed are being finalised in consultation with

the U.S. Agency for International Development.

(d) The cattle feed will be supplied free of cost to the productive cattle in 5 worst affected districts of Rajasthan namely Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Anoopgarh Tehsil of Ganganagar. Foodgrains will be supplied to the labourers engaged on relief works in all affected districts in lieu of 60 per cent of their daily wages. As the quantity of foodgrains is limited and the U.S. Authorities are particular that no foodgrains should be issued except in return for work, the supply is to be restricted to the labourer. Since I have got the latest information just now, I may add that the U.S. Government have agreed to make an allocation of 30,000 tons of wheat and 25,000 tons of animal feed under title II of PL 480.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: While we welcome it and we are profoundly grateful for this humanitarian gesture, we are concerned to know that these supplies will be channelled through the existing revenue agency in the State, which is known to be corrupt. We would like to know whether any institutional procedures are sought to be provided for distribution and for supervision of the distribution of those supplies in the States in order to ensure that there would be no maladministration or misuse of supplies and that the supplies will not be sold away by people and will not go to people for whom they are not meant.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I refute this insinuation very vigorously because I do not want that the State machinery as such should be characterised like this. The entire supplies will be distributed through that very apparatus.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government considers that these supplies would be adequate for ensuring famine relief in those areas? How many labour camps have been opened and what wages would be given by those labour camps mentioned in the statement?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are about 33,000 labour units working on construction programmes in different parts of the scarcity-affected areas. More units might also start according to the work programme. The distribution will be about 21 to 28 kilograms per unit per week. For cattle it will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms per head of cattle per day.

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the importance of this American aid, would Government consider taking over altogether the distribution of this American aid to the famine-stricken people and, if the aid at present is not enough, does the Government have any proposals to ask the United States Government for further aid?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, Sir; we are arranging supplies from various other States—I mean, our own States—because fodder has been purchased in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and some in Maharashtra also. Our Defence Minister was also very kind enough to release some fodder from the military centre. So, we do not entirely depend upon the United States for our requirements. The distribution, as I said in my earlier replies, will be arranged through the State apparatus and not by the Government of India.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि फौमोन कोड के बहुत पुराने होने के कारण जिन क्षेत्रों में अकाल है और वे अकालग्रस्त नहीं घोषित किये जा सके हैं उन क्षेत्रों को सहायता देने के लिये और अकालग्रस्त घोषित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जितने भी राज्य सरकारों की दृष्टि में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं उन सबों को उन्होंने बतलाया है । १३ जिले हैं और उन में से ५ जिले ज्यादा सूखाग्रस्त हैं । जहाँ पर कठिनाई है वहाँ सहायता

देने की बात होती है और सहायता दी जाती है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister has just now informed us about some extra aid coming from the USA under PL 480. I want to know whether there is under contemplation any scheme for a durational agreement with the USA of the kind of PL 480 to meet a further incidence of famine like this one.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a different question. We have not taken this into consideration.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether on the same pattern any agreement is under contemplation to meet new exigency like this?

Mr. Speaker: He says, "We are not contemplating any such thing."

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether any areas in the Punjab have also been declared as famine stricken areas?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have already given to the State of Punjab some money as well as some fodder and feed, but no request has come from the State of Punjab in regard to this particular type of assistance.

Shri Ranga: In view of the experience of several other States in similar circumstances inviting the co-operation of the Ramakrishna Mission for the distribution of similar supplies of wheat and fodder, would Government consider that possibility also and the advisability of invoking their aid in order to get over the difficulties experienced either by the Rajasthan Government's administration or by the Central Government's administration in seeing that this help reaches the people in the quantity and in the manner in which Government wishes that it should reach them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Some agencies are working in the field and I shall welcome it if the hon. Member

induces the Ramakrishna Mission people also. If they want to help, we will certainly feel very happy.

Shri Ranga: We should invite them; they will not come.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यु० पी० के पश्चिमी जिलों में, खास तौर से मेरठ डिवीजन में, जहाँ ६० फी सदी फसलों कोल्ड वेव से खराब हो गई है, फुड और फाडर कुछ भी नहीं बचा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस इलाके को भी सरकार अकालग्रस्त इलाका घोषित करेगी ;

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो ६० फी सदी फसलों के बरबाद होने का प्रश्न उठाया है वह सही नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा है कि २० में २५ प्रतिशत फसलों की बरबादी हुई है। उसी आधार पर मैंने भी यहाँ पर बतलाया था। चूँकि इतनी ज्यादा मात्रा में बरबादी नहीं हुई है इसलिये उस इलाके को अकालग्रस्त घोषित करने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जितनी बरबादी आपने सोचा है उसके बारे में आप क्या खयाल करते हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के जिन एरियाज के अन्दर अकाल पड़ा है उनकी सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नलकूप योजना बनाई थी और राज्य सरकारों से भी सहयोग मांगा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान ने उसके बारे में क्या जवाब दिया है। अगर उन्होंने सहयोग देने से इन्कार कर दिया तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करेगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : १५० नलकूप बनाने की बात है और उसको यहाँ इंटर-डिपार्टमेंटल मीटिंग में भी उठाया गया था। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से भी निवेदन किया गया। और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने दो दिन पहले मुझ से कहा था कि वे राज्य सरकार से

इस चीज के बारे में कार्रवाई कराने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अगर उन्होंने इन्कार किया तो आप क्या करेंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इन्कार कैसे करेंगे। वहाँ के लोगों को आप से कम चिन्ता नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Professor Ranga wanted to know whether the Government would invite such voluntary organisations as the Ramakrishna Mission to take up this work of distribution of the aid that we get so that everything might reach equitably to all.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Does he intend that we should request them to come and render help? They are welcome.....(Interruption)

Shri Ranga: The reputation of the Ramakrishna Mission is so high and their services are so good....(Interruption).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We can consider it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is this relief and programme of foreign assistance to the famine-stricken area exclusive for Rajasthan and, if it is so, may I know why Rajasthan has been singled out for such humiliating relief? Was it not within the means of the Central Government and the State Government to meet the situation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We had requested all the States where the monsoons had failed to approach the Government of India in regard to the Central help and when the Government of Rajasthan approached the Government of India, a team of officers was sent there and that team suggested that we might seek some assistance from sources wherever it may be available. Therefore, there is no question of singling out Rajasthan and I do not think there is any humiliation as the hon. Member has suggested.

Mr. Speaker: Calling Attention. Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक बहुत जरूरी प्रश्न था, आपने इजाजत नहीं दी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है ।

श्री बागड़ी : पंजाब में १२०० पशू मरे हैं और मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि इतला नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : इसके लिये दो दफ्ते में निकाला गया, सारी बात हुई, और मुझे मौका नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप क्या चाहते हैं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Refineries, Ltd.

{ Shri Warrior:
*637. { Shri Daji:
 { Shri Vasudevam Nair:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Refineries Ltd. has shown a loss during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to improve its working?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The loss was due to the low throughput at Gauhati and the delay in the commissioning of the Barauni refinery. The Gauhati refinery has undergone a thorough overhaul and Barauni is to come on stream in a few months.

National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering

*641. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering is now fully functioning;

(b) the number of students admitted annually into the Institute; and

(c) the basis of selection of students for admission?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Institute has just started functioning in some temporary accommodation available at Powai, Bombay and the first three courses in Industrial Engineering have commenced.

(b) When the Institute is fully established it will train about 1400 candidates every year.

(c) Selections are made by a Committee of the Institute from among candidates sponsored by industry and other organisations.

स्काउट्स और गाइड्स संगम, पूना

*६४३. **श्री मोहन स्वर्ण :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूना में स्काउट्स और गाइड्स संगम नामक एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस केन्द्र पर कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिये किन देशों द्वारा अंशदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में गपमंजी (श्री भक्त वंश) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ६,६५,००० रुपये ।

(ग) भारत, अमरीका, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, मलेशिया, आस्ट्रेलिया, स्विटजरलैंड, इंग्लैंड, डेन्मार्क, फिलिपीन, अदन, युगान्डा, न्यूजीलैंड और डोमिनिको ।

O.N.G.C. Chief's Visit to Italy

*646. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Chief visited Italy recently to have talks with E.N.I. and other oil interests there; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed by him and the result of the talks?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, for discussions with E.N.I. companies only.

(b) Questions were discussed relating to oil projects currently under execution by the E.N.I. in India and others proposed to be taken up shortly under the ENI Credit Agreement. The discussions were satisfactory in resolving some difficulties over projects under execution and in preparing the ground for the conclusion of agreements for new projects.

Three Grade System for University Teachers

{ Shri Warior:
*647. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri Daji.
 { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 635 on the 18th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether teachers working in privately managed colleges get the benefit of the recommendation of the University Grants Commission regarding three grade system for University teachers; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is a separate scheme for the upgrading of scales of pay of teachers of affiliated colleges, according to which the University Grants Commission give assistance to colleges on a matching basis.

ग्रामीण संस्थाएँ

*६४८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ग्रामीण संस्था सम्बन्धी योजना परियोजना (योजना आयोग) सम्बन्धी

समिति के अध्ययन दल के प्रतिवेदन के सम्बन्ध में २७ नवम्बर, १९६३ के तार्यांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिवेदन के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीण संस्थाओं की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) इस बीच ग्रामीण संस्थाओं के विस्तार और समेकन की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मृ० क० चागला):

(क) केवल छः ग्रामीण संस्थाओं ने अपने विचार भेजे हैं और वे साधारण रूप से भ्रम-कुल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). दो नए ग्रामीण संस्थानों की स्थापना और वर्तमान कृषि विज्ञान पाठ्यक्रम को और ऊंचा करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Delhi Development Authority

{ Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
*649. { Shri P. Kunhan:
 { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has examined the working of the Delhi Development Authority to find out whether it has fulfilled the task entrusted to it;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to transfer the Delhi Development Authority to the proposed Metropolitan Council?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Haihi): (a) and (b). This is being examined.

(c) No.

Concession to NCC Cadets

*650. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Physical Education has disapproved of the concession granted to NCC cadets by some Universities on academic grounds; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to implement their recommendation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The academic concessions given by certain Universities to NCC cadets have since been withdrawn.

Shortage of Alcohol

*651. { **Shri Yashpal Singh;**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Excise Ministers of a number of States had a conference with him on the question of shortage of alcohol for industrial purposes; and

(b) if so, the measures devised to meet the shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement summarising the general conclusions reached at the conference is laid on the Table of the House. Apart from this certain allocations of alcohol and molasses as between the various States during the current sugar season December, 1963 to November, 1964 were agreed upon. The possibility of importing some alcohol is being considered and efforts are being made also to import some quantities of polyethylene to meet the needs of industries which are short of this material consequent on the lack of adequate alcohol supply for the units producing polyethylene in the country.

STATEMENT

(a) The supplies of cane to the sugar factories for the manufacture of white sugar must be maximised to the greatest extent possible.

(b) Molasses produced by the sugar factories must be kept in proper storage, that is steel tanks, in order to prevent deterioration and admixture with old and deteriorated stocks. For this purpose, every effort should be made to meet the necessary requirements of steel of the sugar factories;

(c) Molasses should be distributed to distilleries within the State on an equitable basis according to installed capacity;

(d) Any surpluses of molasses over and above what is required by distilleries in any particular State should be offered to distilleries outside the State in consultation with the Central Government;

(e) Only if a surplus still remains after meeting the requirements of distilleries within or outside the State, should molasses be released to private trade but before this is done, the Central Government may be consulted;

(f) Consumption of alcohol must be restricted to provide for minimum essential use. There should be a very critical scrutiny in regard to demands from undertakings of a mushroom nature which should be eliminated from the allocations. Excise procedures should be streamlined so that whatever alcohol is allocated to individual consumers is released with the minimum of delay;

(g) The States which are surplus in regard to alcohol or at least are able to produce more or less sufficient quantities to meet their own demands, should endeavour to curb consumption internally in order to make available appreciable quantities for the industries in the deficit States;

(h) The policies of certain States under which the demand for potable alcohol is likely to rise on account of a reduction in the selling price, should

be reviewed in order to give priority to the production of alcohol for industrial purposes especially when this is in short supply.

इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी, लन्दन

*६५२. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री ज० ब० सि० बिष्ट :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :
श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९६३ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी, लन्दन के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) समस्या को सुलझाने में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) इस विषय पर अभी भी भारत, पाकिस्तान और इंग्लैंड की सरकारों के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है ।

(ख) समस्या केवल तभी सुलझाई जा सकती है जब कि सभी सम्बन्धित पार्टियां सहमत हो जाएं, किन्तु अभी बहुत से मतभेद दूर किए जाने हैं ।

Education as a Subject of Study

1259. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities in which education is a subject of study at the under-graduate and/or post-graduate study;

(b) whether there is any institute of education autonomous or otherwise;

(c) if so, where and its nature and function;

(d) whether there is any co-ordinating agency/board for the training colleges/institutions; and

(e) if so, its salient features and where it is located.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (1) Central Institute of Education, Delhi.

(2) Four Regional Colleges of Education at Bhubaneswar, Ajmer, Mysor and Bhopal (the college at Bhopal is expected to start regular courses from July, 1964).

The Central Institute of Education imparts training for B.Ed. and M.Ed. degrees. The four regional colleges are intended primarily for providing inservice and preservice training facilities for teachers of elective streams of multipurpose schools. They also provide integrated four year courses in content and education, in selected subjects, e.g. Technology and Science.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The following Universities have facilities for instruction in the professional courses in "Education" at Under-graduate and/or Post-graduate level:

Sl. No.	Name of University.
1	2

1. Agra**
2. Aligarh**
3. Allahabad**
4. Andhra**
5. Annamalai**
6. Banaras**
7. Bihar%
8. Bombay**
9. Burdwan*

1	2
10. Calcutta**	
11. Delhi**	
12. Gauhati**	
13. Gorakhpur**	
14. Gujarat**	
15. Jabalpur**	
16. Jammu & Kashmir*	
17. Jodhpur*	
18. Kalyani*	
19. Karnatak**	
20. Kerala**	
21. Kurukshetra*	
22. Lucknow**	
23. Madras**	
24. M. S. University of Baroda**	
25. Marathwada*	
26. Mysore**	
27. Nagpur**	
28. North Bengal*	
29. Osmania**	
30. Panjab**	
31. Panjabi**	
32. Patna**	
33. Poona**	
34. Rajasthan**	
35. Ranchi*	
36. S. V. V. Peeth**	
37. Saugar**	
38. Shivaji**	
39. S.N.D.T. Women's**	
40. Sri Venkateswara*	
41. Utkal**	
42. Varanaseya Sanskrit*	
43. Vikram**	
44. Visva Bharati*	
45. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi*	
46. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Institutes Ahemedabad* deemed as Universities.	

*These universities provide courses at the under-graduate level only.

B.Ed. & B.T. course is regarded as 'under-graduate'.

**These universities provide courses at under-graduate as well as post-graduate level.

%This university provides courses for post-graduate diploma in Education.

2. The following universities also provide the study of "Education" as one of the three elective subjects for B.A. degree:

1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Allahabad
4. Calcutta
5. Gauhati
6. Gorakhpur
7. Lucknow
8. M.S. University of Baroda
9. Utkal.

Export of Copra from Nicobar

1260. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of corpra and betelnuts exported from Nicobar Islands during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount of royalty levied and realized on these exports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

	lbs.
(a) Copra . . .	47,61,790
Betelnuts . . .	3,45,760
(b) Royalty levied	
Copra .	Rs. nP 3,33,325.30
Betelnuts .	60,058.47
TOTAL .	3,93,383.77

The entire amount of royalty levied was realised.

Retired Persons for Teachers Jobs

1261. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several retired persons from Delhi have in view of the Emergency, offered their honorary services to work as teachers/principals;

(b) if so, how many have offered to work as teachers and how many as principals; and

(c) how many have been appointed as teachers and how many as principals and to which of the schools they are attached?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Offers Received by	For working as Principal.	For working as teacher.	No of those whose services have been accepted.	Name of institutions where they are teaching.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Delhi Administration .	1	(in addition, a few retired teachers made verbal requests for appointment as teachers.)	1 (As teacher)	Government Girls Higher Secondary School No. 1, Shakti Nagar, Delhi.
2. Delhi Municipal Corporation.	Nil.	Nil.		Does not arise.
3. New Delhi Municipal Committee	Nil.	Nil.		Does not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Other Backward Classes

1262. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basis for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Other Backward Classes has been changed from that of merit to that of income during 1963-64;

(b) whether the income includes not only of the parent or guardian but also of the candidate; and

(c) whether income will be the basis for the renewal of scholarships also?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The basis of caste and merit has been changed to that of income; but where there are several eligible candidates with the same income, selection is made on merit.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Legal aid to S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Orissa

1263. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legal aid has been given to Scheduled Castes and Sche-

duled Tribes in Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the amount spent during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government. A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it becomes available.

Writ Petitions in Orissa High Court

1264. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in Orissa High Court, Cuttack during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, year-wise; and

(b) the number out of them on which judgment has been delivered and the number still pending, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Welfare of S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Orissa.

1265. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to and actually spent on the welfare of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given for the said purpose during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government. A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Tribal Blocks in Orissa

1266. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal Blocks at present in Orissa State;

(b) the number of such blocks proposed to be opened during 1964-65; and

(c) the number of tribal blocks proposed to be opened in Koraput and Ganjam Districts of Orissa, separately during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The required information is given below:

(a) 4 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks were started during the II Plan period. 62 Tribal Development Blocks have been allotted for the III Plan period of which 25 have been started so far.

(b) 16.

(c) Koraput District—8 blocks.

Ganjam District—Nil.

Primary and Secondary Education in Madras

1267. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the grants and loans advanced to the Madras Government for primary and secondary education during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and proposed to be given during 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the Sabha, [Placed in library. See No. LT-2546/64.]

U.G.C. Grants to Madras Universities

1268. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) The Universities in Madras State which have received grants from the University Grants Commis-

sion during the Second and Third Plan period up to date; and

(b) the details of the grants given to each University during the periods?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) (1) Annamalai, and

(2) Madars.

(b) A statement is attached. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2547/64].

Loans for Primary School Buildings

1269. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will he Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to advance loans to State Governments for construction of buildings for middle and high schools and also hostels and staffs quarters for women teachers;

(b) whether this step is being taken according to a set scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) A scheme for grant of loans to State Governments for the construction of school buildings is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Language Teachers in Delhi

1270. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Untrained women teachers with First and Second Class M.A. Degrees in different languages, registered with the Delhi Employment Exchange are not considered by the Directorate of Education, Delhi for appointment as language teachers in Government Schools in Delhi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of women candidates who have been appointed as

language teachers during the current academic year in different schools of Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir, they are considered for appointment.

(b) Question does not arise;

(c) Six.

Ankleshwar Oilfield

1271. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gas produced at the Ankleshwar Oilfield is mostly burnt;

(b) if so, the quantity of gas burnt every day; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to utilise the gas produced in the Oilfield?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information regarding quantity of gas produced in an individual oil field falls within the category of "restricted information" as defined under Defence of India Rules 1962 and cannot be disclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. The gas will be utilised for generation of power, production of fertilizers and in other industries.

Circus Institute

1272. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Circus Federation has requested Gov-

ernment to set up a Circus Institute for imparting training in Circus; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Archaeological Finds in Burdwan

1273. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some old monuments of archaeological importance have been found near Burdwan in West Bengal:

(b) if so, whether the finds have been examined; and

(c) the indications of the era to which they belong?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the mounds, viz. Pandu Rajar Dhibi, has been examined.

(c) Pandu Rajar Dhibi goes back to the Chalcolithic period, that is, about the middle of the second millennium B.C.

स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रम

१२७४. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम धीरे-धीरे अधिक संकुचित होते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है और इसका शिक्षार्थियों के बौद्धिक विकास पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त पाठ्यक्रमों को अधिक व्यापक और आधुनिक बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। फिर भी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रयोग में आने वाले विभिन्न विषयों के वर्तमान पाठ्य-विवरणों का एक बार अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण किया था। उससे पता चला कि प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पाठ्य विवरण पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक सरल नहीं हैं। बल्कि पहले से अधिक व्यापक हो गए हैं।

(ग) पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने तथा उन पाठ्य पुस्तकों में विभिन्न आयु वर्गों के पाठ्य विवरणों की विषय वस्तु को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने विभिन्न विषयों के पैनल बनाए हैं जिनमें विभिन्न विषयों के प्रमुख जानकार व्यक्ति हैं।

हिन्दी सेल

१२७५. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन-किन विभागों में हिन्दी-सेल विद्यमान हैं जिन में अधिकाशियों, लिपिकों और शीघ्र लिपिकों की व्यवस्था है और कौन-कौन से विभागों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ख) जिन विभागों में अभी तक हिन्दी सेल की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां यह व्यवस्था कब तक होगी ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) प्रायः सभी विभागों में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिये कुछ विशेष कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार की मूल नीति यह है कि मौजूदा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी माध्यम में काम करने के लिये प्रशिक्षित किया जाये और विभिन्न कार्यालयों में हिन्दी जानने वाले तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों से ही हिन्दी का काम लिया जाये।

General Education

1276. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 20th November, 1963, and state the progress made as a result of the measures enumerated in the previous reply to improve general education?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Since qualitative improvement is a continuous and long-term process and a result of a large variety of factors, it is not feasible to assess it within a relatively short interval.

Misappropriation of Money Belonging to Delhi Police Band

1277. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 71 on the 20th February, 1963 regarding misappropriation of money belonging to the Delhi Police band and state:

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Departmental proceedings have been initiated. Launching of criminal prosecution is also under consideration.

साहित्य प्रकाशनी

१२७८. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साहित्य प्रकाशनी द्वारा अभी तक कुल कितने प्रकाशन निकाले जा चुके हैं और ये किन-किन भाषाओं के रूपान्तर हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन की एक-एक प्रति, यदि संसद पुस्तकालय में न दी गई हो, तो सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) साहित्य प्रकाशनी के प्रकाशन प्रबन्ध और व्यवस्था पर कितना आवर्तक और कितना अनिवार्य व्यय हुआ है।

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) प्रकाशनी ने अब तक कुल २६७ पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं। इनमें से ६६ मूल कृतियाँ हैं और २२८ पुस्तकें निम्नलिखित विभिन्न भारतीय और विदेशी भाषाओं से अनूदित हैं:—

असमी १ ; बंगला ८८ ; गुजराती ६ ; हिन्दी १८ ; कन्नड़ ५ ; मलयालम १२ ; मराठी १५ ; उड़िया १४ ; पंजाबी १ ; तमिल ५ ; तेलगू ३ ; अरबी २ ; चीनी ३ ; अंग्रेजी १७, फ्रेंच ११ ; जर्मन ४ ; ग्रीक ५ ; इतालवी ४ ; जापानी ३ ; नारवी-जियन ११।

(ख) इन प्रकाशनों की तीन-तीन प्रतियाँ प्रकाशनी द्वारा संसद पुस्तकालय को भेज दी गई हैं।

(ग) (लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	खर्च	
	प्रकाशन (लाख रुपयों में)	प्रकाशन (प्रकाशनों सहित समस्त कार्यकलापों के लिए)
१९६०-६१	३.५६	१.६६
१९६१-६२	१.८८	२.२६
१९६२-६३	२.५३	२.६५

Noonmati Refinery Products

1279. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a year's working of the agreement under which the Indian Oil Company sells Noonmati Refinery products to foreign oil companies has revealed a number of loopholes which are likely to cause heavy loss to the refinery; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). The disposal of Noonmati Refinery products by the Indian Oil Company and by the foreign oil companies was arranged under an agreement with these companies, for exchange for some products and for outright sale of others. The terms were settled to the best mutual interest of the refinery and the oil companies, taking into account the price formula and other relevant considerations. New product exchange arrangements between the Indian Oil Company and the private oil companies are being negotiated in the context of products from Barauni Refinery becoming available in the near future.

National Discipline Scheme

1280. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of students State-wise who have come under the National Discipline Scheme so far throughout the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): 15,46,856 students have been covered under the National Discipline 2551 (A) LSD—3.

Discipline Scheme so far as per details given below:

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of students
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,000
2.	Assam	6,455
3.	Bihar	2,524
4.	Delhi	71,433
5.	Gujarat	1,26,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9,949
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	33,022
8.	Kerala	54,527
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,16,900
10.	Maharashtra	4,74,418
11.	Mysore	18,088
12.	Orissa	450
13.	Punjab	3,48,299
14.	Rajasthan	1,42,902
15.	Uttar Pradesh	73,287
16.	West Bengal (including Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	54,602
TOTAL		15,46,856

H. S. Schools in the Andamans

1281. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 375 on the 13th March, 1963 and state:

(a) why courses of study as prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi, are not being adopted in classes IX of the Higher Secondary Schools in the Andaman Islands from the academic year, 1964 in accordance with the decision of Government to affiliate schools in those Islands with the Central Board of Education; and

(b) the decision of Government in this matter of affiliation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration pointed out certain difficulties regarding media

of examination and these points have been clarified by the Central Board of Secondary Education only recently.

(b) The decision to affiliate the schools to the Central Board stands; but the date of actual affiliation has yet to be decided by the Administration in consultation with the Central Board.

चुराई गई बुद्ध की प्रतिमा

१२८२. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती मंजूना सुल्तान :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई वर्ष पहले मथुरा संग्रहालय में चोरी हुई बुद्ध की मूर्ति स्विटजरलैण्ड में पाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्विटजरलैण्ड में स्थित भारतीय हूतावास ने जरिये इस प्रतिमा को प्राप्त करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

Bodies of Newly Born Babies

1283. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police found the bodies of three newly born infants on the 13th February, 1964 in Delhi without claimant; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the protection of such new born children?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. Only one dead body of a newly born male child was found on the said date.

(b) such newly born children, if found alive, are admitted in the Foundling Home, Nangia Maternity Home, Shakti Nagar, Delhi, managed by the Government.

Construction of Houses on Hire-Purchase System

1284. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Delhi Administration to allot a plot to L.I.C. for construction of houses for people against hire-purchase system;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) when the first lot of houses is likely to be ready?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Barauni-Delhi Product Pipeline

1285. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Barauni-Delhi Product Pipeline will be only upto Kanpur and not upto Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extension of the pipeline up to Delhi was not considered necessary on economic grounds.

Pimpri Project

1286. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a settlement has been reached between the management and workers of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Pending the result of the management's appeal in the Supreme Court, an agreement has been reached in regard to interim relief.

(b) The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had discussions with the Management and Representatives of the workers on the 21st February, 1964. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the State Labour Minister also participated in the discussions. As a result of these discussions, the Minister made the following announcement:—

That the Management is willing to fix Rs. 120 as minimum wages in the company even though this means little higher payment than those prevalent in the region. As a public sector company the Management recognises that it should be a model employer and should offer conditions of service some what better than those offered by private employers. The Management, therefore offered the following terms for interim settlement of the differences between the Management and the labour, pending a decision by the Supreme Court:—

- (i) In all cases where the adjudicator has awarded an increase up to Rs. 20, the Management would accept the award in full.
- (ii) Where the award is more than Rs. 20, the Management would pay an increase in proportion of Rs. 25 for Rs. 30 offered by the adjudicator.

(iii) Even if the prevailing rate is Rs. 100, the company will pay Rs. 120.

(iv) Without prejudice to the claims of either party in respect of the quantum of increase or the period from which it should be in effect, the Management would offer increments as from January 1, 1964.

(v) Adjustment in payments would be made after the Supreme Court's decision is made known.

Since the Management looks upon the appeal to the Supreme court not as a dispute, but as an occasion to get the principles regarding public sector companies settled by the Supreme Court, the Management has already offered to bear in full the cost of printing that may be involved by the Union in presenting documents to the Supreme Court. In addition, the Management may also agree to share part of the cost of litigation that may be incurred by the Union in settling the question.

Maharashtra's Chief Minister and the Labour Minister as well as the representatives of Labour welcomed these proposals but the Union Representatives claimed that the scale of payment in the Poona region was not less than Rs. 125 to the lowest paid employee. The Union, therefore, claimed that the company should pay not Rs. 20 but Rs. 25 as interim increment till the matter was settled by the Supreme Court. The Management have agreed that the question of actual rates prevalent in the area may be examined by the State Labour Minister and if he was of the view that the level of payment was Rs. 125, the Management would pay the full amount awarded by the adjudicator in all cases upto Rs. 125 and thereafter Rs. 25 for every Rs. 30 awarded by the adjudicator.

The representatives of the State Labour Minister and Evaluation Officer

along with the representatives of the company and Union would be visiting the leading concerns in the Pimpri-Poona area and obtain figures in respect of (i) the lowest paid employee and (ii) the average in the lowest paid category of workers in these concerns. When this data becomes available, the findings will be placed before the State Labour Minister for his final decision.

Price of Penicillin

1287. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the price of Penicillin produced by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The question of reduction in the sale price of Penicillin and penicillin products will be examined after the existing manufactures have completed their expansion programmes which are under implementation.

ललित कला अकादमी की राष्ट्रीय प्रवर्धनी

१२८८. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत पांच वर्षों में ललित कला अकादमी की राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी में कोई कलाकृति सर्वोत्तम तथा स्वर्ण पदक के योग्य नहीं पाई गई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चुनाव के लिये भेजी गई कलाकृतियों में से किसी का भी पदक के लिये पर्याप्त रूप से उत्कृष्ट नहीं पाया गया ।

Life sketches of Fighters of Freedom Struggle

1289. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2137 on the 15th September, 1963 and state the progress so far made in the compilation and publication of the life-sketches of the fighters of Freedom struggle?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The position is indicated below:—

A—STATES

S. No.	Name of the State	Progress made in each State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	About 3,500 life-sketches are ready.
2.	Assam	More than 6,000 life-sketches collected and 5,000 compiled.
3.	Bihar	32,000 cases have been compiled. Work now entrusted to Political Sufferers' Relief Board.
4.	Gujarat	Information collected is being edited.
5.	Jammu & Kashmir.	Progress report being awaited.
6.	Kerala	Information about 1,600 persons collected.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Progress report being awaited.
8.	Madras	Constitution of agency for compilation under active consideration.
9.	Maharashtra	7000 life-sketches are ready in all respects including about 40 appendices.
10.	Mysore	Work is in progress.
11.	Orissa	Data relating to 8,998 persons collected.

1	2	3
12. Punjab		Data for about 30,315 persons collected. Of these 18,300 life-sketches prepared in final form.
13. Rajasthan		Particulars of 13,000 persons compiled and tabulated on cards Biographical sketches of 500 workers written. Work in progress.
14. Uttar Pradesh		Hindi, English versions concerning Jhansi Division published—Varanasi Divisions material press-ready. Others under preparation.
15. West Bengal		The State Government has set up two Committees who are engaged in the collection of material.

B—UNION TERRITORIES

S. No.	Name of the Territory	Progress made in each Territory
1. Delhi		Compilation work has been completed.
2. Himachal Pradesh		Work may be completed shortly.
3. Manipur		194 names collected. Work is in progress.
4. N.E.F.A.		Necessary data have been collected.
5. Pondicherry		The compilation work has been completed.
6. Tripura		Compilation work completed. Steps being taken to print it.
7. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	}	There is no scope for preparation of the 'Who Who' in these Territories.
8. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands.		

दिल्ली के लिए सतर्कता आयोग

१२६०. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के लिये सतर्कता आयोग का निर्माण हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कौन कौन सदस्य हैं और वह अपना काम कब से शुरू करेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Taxi Drivers in Delhi

1291. { Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs

be pleased to state the number of alleged murders of Taxicabmen which occurred in recent months in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Only one case of murder of a taxi driver occurred in Delhi during the period from 1-9-63 to date.

National Discipline Scheme

1292. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 366 on the 4th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to constitute an advisory committee to watch the progress of the National Discipline

Scheme has since been considered;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

रक्षा बन्धन

१२६४. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९६३ में और उसके पहले दिल्ली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये रक्षा-बन्धन रिस्ट्रिक्टेड और गजेटेड छुट्टी घोषित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सन् १९६४ की अवकाश-सूची में से इस छुट्टी को सर्वया निकाल दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) दिल्ली में स्थित केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों के लिये रक्षा-बन्धन की छुट्टी सन् १९६१ से रिस्ट्रिक्टेड छुट्टियों की सूची में शामिल की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग): रक्षा-बन्धन की छुट्टी को १९६४ की रिस्ट्रिक्टेड छुट्टी की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि यह २३ अगस्त को पड़ती है जो कि रविवार है ।

S. C. and S. T. Agriculturists in Rajasthan

1295. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount spent

on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in Rajasthan during 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-sekhar): The information has been called for from the State Government. A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Polytechnics for Women

1296. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnics for women at present in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount allotted by the Centre for setting up those polytechnics in the country during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a)—

Andhra Pradesh.	2
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	1
Madras	2
Mysore	1
Punjab	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
Delhi	1

13

(b) In the first year of the current Plan, four polytechnics started functioning and an expenditure of Rs. 3,39,587 was incurred on them. The Central Government provided 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure.

Motels

1297. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Indian Oil Company in examining the proposal for construction of Motels; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Mumayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Company has already established a Motel at Bombay and four more are being set up in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Bihar and West Bengal. Some other proposals are also under consideration of the Company.

12-11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ARMED PAKISTAN RAIDS IN BORDER VILLAGE BHULWAL MOLU NEAR JAMMU

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Armed Pakistani raids on the 15th March, 1964 in the border village Bhulwal Molu near Jammu killing four persons and seriously injuring others.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the night of 15th/16th March, 1964, a gang of about 25 Pakistanis in Mazri uniforms and armed with 303 rifles and hand grenades raided Bhulwal Molu village, situated 11 miles south west of Akhnur and about 1½ miles on our side of the international border. The intruders used 303 rifles and hand grenades in the raid and continued firing for about half an hour. Four villagers, including an 11-

year old boy, were killed and 3 injured as a result of bullet wounds. Two heads of cattle were also killed. 12 empty cases of 303 rounds and three components of hand grenades with POF markings were recovered. A complaint regarding border violation has been lodged with UN Military Observers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is Mazri?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mazri is a type of cloth.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan authorities are encouraging the raids with arms, booties carried by them from India and a reward of Rs. 100 for each Indian head taken by them and, if so, whether the United Nations Observers have been acquainted with these ugly facts to convey to the UN headquarters where Pakistan has admirers to sponsor her case?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about any bribe, but certainly this information can be made use of.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of this mounting Pakistani intransigence, shooting, arson, loot and all that and the offering of Rs. 100 per Indian head, may I enquire from the hon. Prime Minister if he is prepared to tell the UNO that they must defend the cease-fire line and if they fail to do so, it will be our painful duty to violate the cease-fire line and occupy by force the so-called Azad Kashmir and withdraw the Kashmir case from the UNO?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, I am not prepared to say all that.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not? May I submit, Sir, that he has not replied to the first part of my question? From January, 1963 to March, 1964, there have been as many as 52 cases of

[Shri Hem Barua]

violation of the cease-fire line. And yet he is not prepared to say something in order to defend the national prestige. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member Shri Bade interrupt? Shri Hem Barua is strong enough to put his case forward. (Interruptions) It is well known that Shri Hem Barua can defend himself very effectively.

Shri Bade (Khargone): That means that Government cannot defend our territory...

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is obvious that it is the duty of our people to defend our territory and to prevent anybody from coming across the cease-fire line, and that is being performed. Occasionally, they do come over, and they do create mischief, but they are always driven back.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They create more than mischief.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a regular campaign.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that there is a regular campaign.

Mr. Speaker: His question is whether in view of those violations which are usually committed there—and he has given a large number—we shall be advised to just tell the UNO that if they cannot protect the cease-fire line, we shall have to take some steps for that purpose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I have said that we are not prepared to go across the cease-fire line and attack the territory under the occupation of Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: Is he prepared to tell the UNO like that, because Pakistan understands the language of force?...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I have repeated his question already.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No; obviously, if it become necessary in defence of our territory for them to cross

the line, they will cross it, but that is not a policy. (Interruptions). But that is not a policy. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समझ में नहीं आता कि मेम्बर क्या चाहते हैं ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (बालगंज) : यहाँ पर कहा गया कि पाकिस्तानी जों इस तरह लूट करने आते हैं उनको एक आदमी के मिर का सौ रुपया इनाम दिया जाता है और उनकी सम्पत्ति भी उनको दे दी जाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने भी सीमा पर रहने वालों को राइफल आदि दी है और क्या उनके लिए भी कोई इनाम की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे उनको देश की हमलों से रक्षा करने में प्रोत्साहन मिले ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In some areas, the people were armed; selected persons were given some arms.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you offering them money?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा (कोटा) : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से पाकिस्तान ने एक भारतीय का मिर काटने पर सौ रुपया इनाम रखा है तब से अब तक कितने मिर कट चुके हैं और पाकिस्तान वाले काट कर ले गये हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already answered that question. We have no information about this reward of Rs. 100 per head.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : आपको इनफार्मेशन नहीं है ? आज के पेपर में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़ा है । It was there in the papers only.

श्री बजराल सिंह (बरेली) : इसे पहले भी मैं इन हमलों के बारे में दो-तीन बार मवाल कर चुका हूँ और प्रधान मंत्री ने सदा यह कहा कि टेंशन न बढ़े इस के कारण हम वहाँ पर कोई भी रिटेलिएटरी मूव नहीं लेते हैं। मैं एक बार फिर उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी तक टेंशन न बढ़े इसलिए रिटेलिएटरी मूव न लेने की कसम उन्होंने खायी हुई है, या उस कसम को कुछ रिलेक्स कर दिया है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया, किम वक्त तोड़ेंगे यह उन्होंने कहा है।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सही है कि साँज फायर लाइन के पास जो आवजगर है वे केबल देखते हैं और रिपोर्ट देते हैं, लेकिन वे किसी को मना नहीं कर सकते और न कोई ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या शासन ने वहाँ अपनी मिलिटरी रखी हुई है और वहाँ के लोगों को आज्ञा दे रखी है कि उधर से फायर हो तो उधर से भी फायर किया जाये ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Observers normally go into the complaints when they are made to them.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether we have instructed our people to defend themselves?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, we have.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I want to ask a carefully-worded question. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Members only express this that this should not have been said, though the question must be carefully worded.

Shri Kapur Singh: Members might revise their opinion when I have put my question.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The reply must be carefully worded—question does not matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government made any serious study of the ethics and function of revenge in the philosophy and polity of Islamic societies? If so, have they perceived any cogence of it in relation to incidents such as the one now before the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants an answer to a philosophical question he has put.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is not a philosophical question; it arises out of this incident.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He has asked whether we are studying that question. We are studying not that question, but many questions related to it, what steps to take in certain circumstances, what not to do and so on. That is always considered.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Very little ethics in it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may remind the hon. Member, if he wants to go into the philosophy of it, of what Gandhiji has written about it. I would suggest to him reading what Gandhiji has said about this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government taken note once again of the calculated attempt on the part of Pakistan to synchronise the stepping up of these raids with the ensuing debate in the Security Council? Is there any basis for the Defence Minister's reported view that China is instigating Pakistan in these provocative activities? Will these facts also be brought to the notice of the United Nations, during the debate in the Security Council?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes. They can be explained only in this light, the current debate in the Security Coun-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

cil. That is the only way we can explain these continuous incidents. Possibly China may be making use of these....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question relates to the reported view of the Defence Minister—it has appeared in the papers—that China is instigating Pakistan in these activities.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already stated that even on the floor of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not here; maybe in the other place.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :
क्या यह सही है कि चीनी निपाही पाकि-
स्तानियों को गुलिला बार फयर की ट्रेनिंग
दे रहे हैं और सरहदों के ऊपर यह जो गड़बड़
है इस को चाइना मिलिटरी कर रही है,
अगर हां, तो सरकार इस के लिए क्या उपाय
कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have no information on this point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is in contradiction to an earlier statement made last week to my question.

Mr. Speaker: He referred to actual information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 'We have some information about this'—that was what he said last week. Now he says, 'We have no information'. What is the truth? God only knows.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): We have been repeatedly told that we have adequate forces for defending our borders, but we have seen that there have been frequent raids—in one case, Pakistan has occupied part of our territory. I want to know whether our forces are really adequate. If they are, have they any orders not to take appropriate action in case of these raids?

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered so many times. Have they orders to fire back? Or have any instructions been issued not to defend themselves or not to defend our territory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Who can issue such orders? They have certainly orders to fire back whenever there is firing.

Mr. Speaker: The other question was about the adequacy of our forces.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I gave some information; on the 14th morning some of our people did fire and kill 3 Pakistanis. Our people do fire back.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Why cannot we prevent these frequent raids?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस प्रकार से कुछ लोगों के मिर कटे हैं तो हमारी सरकार उन के परिवार वालों को कोई सहायता देने वाली है और यह जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं तो इस मामले को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाने का क्या कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ? वहाँ की जनता में जो आतंक फैला हुआ है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार इस बारे में क्या कोई कदम उठाने वाली है ताकि ऐसी घटनाएँ आगे से न हों सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले सवाल का जवाब दे दिया जाय अर्थात् जिन आदमियों के मिर कटे हैं उनके परिवार वालों को क्या सरकार कोई सहायता देने वाली है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As for giving aid to the families, certainly this question will be considered by the State Governments and the Central Government.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : महात्मा गांधी ने ५५ करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान की बहुबुद्धी व भलाई के लिए दिया था : हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ८३ करोड़ रुपया दे कर आये तो क्या उस से सबल होकर पाकिस्तान ने यह मार्ग अपनाया है कि वह आप के ऊपर आक्रमण करता रहे ? वह जो हमारी सीमाओं पर अन्दर आकर आक्रमण करता है तो क्या हमारी सीमाएं खाली पड़ी रहती हैं जो वह उन पर आक्रमण करता रहता है या आप के सैनिक निहत्थे खड़े रहते हैं हाथ बांधे जो वह इस तरह के एक के बाद एक आक्रमण करता है ? यह क्या बात है कि आप का एक भी आक्रमण नहीं होता है और उन के एक नहीं अनेकों आक्रमण होते रहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रामसेवक यादव ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने प्रश्न किया है उसका उत्तर आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की मंशा पूरी हो गई । आप जो कहना चाहते थे वह आपने कह लिया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें । सब लोग समझ गये हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पाकिस्तान वाले हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण करते हैं तो क्या आप की सेना हाथ बांधे खड़ी रहती है और वह यह सह क्यों लेती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेना खड़ी रहती है तो भी स्वामी जी आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में इस तरह की आये दिन घटनाएँ

होती रहती हैं तो क्या उन घटनाओं पर विचार करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय या प्रधान मंत्री कोई इस सदन में बहस चलायेंगे ताकि इस का कोई उपाय सोचा जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात कोई पूछने की नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (ग्विनौर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह घटनाएँ प्रतिदिन बराबर बढ़ रही हैं, संसद् में कई बार इस की चर्चा आती है तो क्या भारत सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से इस प्रकार का कोई निवेदन कर रही है कि वह अपने पर्यवेक्षकों को वहाँ यदु-विराम रेखा पर शक्ति अधिक बढ़ायें ताकि इन घटनाओं को रोका जा सके ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think we have certainly asked for more observers.

Shri Hem Barua: You said like that that day.

12.26 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I have got notice of a privilege motion.

"On the 17th March, 1964, at about 7 p.m. a member of the Watch and Ward staff stopped Shri Bagri, Member, Lok Sabha, from entering into the main gate of Lok Sabha. The Parliamentary Congress Party was meeting inside the building, and newspaper correspondents were permitted to enter. This amounts to breach of privilege."

It was 7 p.m. and this is my order that Shri Bagri cannot come into Parliament House after 7 p.m. Therefore, no question of privilege arises.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: On my ruling?

श्री बड़े : आप ने जो अभी व्यवस्था दी है वह शिरोधार्य है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस के अंदर साढ़े सात बजे कांग्रेस पार्टी बैठ सकती है तो उसके बाद में यदि कोई दूसरा मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हाउस में आना चाहे तो उसको अंदर आने से रोक देना कहां तक वाजिब था? आखिर को पार्लियामेंट तो सभी की है। इस बारे में एक क्वेश्चन मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस की किताब में लिखा हुआ है जो कि मैं पढ़ कर बतला सकता था लेकिन मैं उसे साथ अभी नहीं लाया क्योंकि मुझे पता नहीं था कि यह मोशन आज अभी हाउस में ले लिया जायगा। मैं तो समझता था कि चैम्बर में उस पर डिस्कशन होगा। जब आप ने श्री बागडी को पार्लियामेंट हाउस की बिल्डिंग के बाहर लान में रहने की इजाजत दे रखी है कि वह वहां पर रह सकते हैं तो चूंकि बाहर पानी पीने की व्यवस्था है नहीं और यदि वह पानी पीने और पेशाब ट्यूब के लिए अंदर पार्लियामेंट हाउस में आना चाह रहे थे तो इससे भी उनको मना कर दिया गया। इस पर मैंने आपको टेलीफोन किया था ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायं, मैंने सुन लिया।

श्री बड़े : मेरा प्वाएंट ओफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका तो प्रीविलेज मोशन भी नहीं है।

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पार्लियामेंट हाउस में आने जाने के बारे में हमारा सब मेम्बरों का एक सा प्रीविलेज नहीं है। जब दूसरे मेम्बरों सात बजे के बाद पार्लियामेंट हाउस में कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग के सिलसिले में मौजूद थे और अंदर आ रहे थे तो इस तरह से एक माननीय सदस्य को पार्लियामेंट हाउस के अंदर आने से रोक देना कहां तक उचित

होगा? अब अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर भी यही व्यवस्था देते हैं कि नहीं उनका रोका जाना ठीक था तो वह व्यवस्था मानी जायगी।
because this precedent will be quoted in other State Vidhan Sabhas.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस मामले में एक सफाई चाहता हूं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बागवंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में आप मे मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप ने माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागडी को बाहर रहने की इजाजत दी और बाहर पानी आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। वह पानी के लिए अंदर आ रहे थे। चूंकि उन के खिलाफ इस सदन की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं है और न ही उन पर किसी प्रकार का आरोप है, तो जब दूसरे संसद-सदस्य यहां पर कार्यवाही चला रहे थे और दूसरे लोगों को आने की इजाजत थी, तो फिर उन पर पानी इत्यादि लेने के लिए यहां पर आने के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया गया और यह सारी दिक्कत कैसे पैदा हुई। जब बाहर पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, केवल पाखाना जाने की व्यवस्था थी—और वह भी तब की गई, जब कि बाद में इस मामले में हम लोगों ने दखल दिया—तो, श्रीमन्, एक संसद-सदस्य के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ—हालांकि यह इस से थोड़ा दूर का मामला है—कि जब मैं और माननीय सदस्य, श्री बड़े, कल यहां पर आए, तो हम लोगों को भी आने से रास्ते में ही रोका गया और वहां तक टैक्सी ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई, जब कि स्थिति यह थी कि दरवाजा खुला हुआ था, हम लोगों को जाने दिया गया। इस तरह की जो कार्यवाही हो रही है व अच्छी नहीं है।

श्री त्यागी : चूँकि बागड़ी साहब के खिलाफ वारंट था, इस लिए आप ने उन को इजाजत दे दी थी कि वह रात को लान में रह सकते हैं। इस के बारे में आप ने पार्लियामेंट के सामने कुछ नहीं फरमाया है कि किन किन जुमों के लोग इस तरह पार्लियामेंट में हिफाजत के लिए रात गुजार सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की सफाई कर दी जाये। (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब-कतरे उस में शामिल नहीं होंगे।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir, I was not here when it has happened and you gave permission to Mr. Bagri to put up his tent in the precincts of the Parliament House. If the Members of the Congress Party can attend a meeting within the precincts of Parliament at a particular hour, is it right to discriminate against another Member? Whether he has been permitted to stay outside or not, he is a Member of Parliament and there should be no discrimination between Members of Parliament in coming inside the House and your orders should be the same for both the Members of the Ruling Party as well as for the others.

Shri Tyagi: Congress Members were already inside; they did not go outside.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You could have been late to the meeting.

Mr. Speaker: I will answer for myself. These are questions put to me and I am being accused.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I wish, by your leave, to seek some light and clarification of your observations. By your order, Sir, you had banned—not in so many words but in effect—my hon. friend Shri Mani Ram Bagri from entering Parliament buildings—not the precincts—after 7 o'clock. There is no question that you exercise full control and jurisdiction over Parliament and its precincts. But the point that concerns me and several of my hon. colleagues here is this. Having allowed him to seek sanctuary, so to say, within Parliament's precincts, within the four gates—I am not sure how many gates there are—of Parliament House, once having allowed him to stay there, for the evening and the whole night, till the next morning, would it be proper from the human angle to debar him from coming into the building for a glass of water or something like that. If you have barred one Member, it may be quoted as precedent in future; you will not perhaps do that but your successor may quote it as a precedent.....

Mr. Speaker: I would not be there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not talking about that, Sir, Parliament is eternal; but by the will of God you and I may not be here always, but Parliament will be here, always. I would, therefore, seek clarification as to how this will affect the rights and privileges of Members of Parliament... (*Interruptions*). I want to put a specific question: why Shri Bagri was debarred from coming into Parliament building after 7 O'clock? Why one Member was discriminated against when all the Members of the Congress Party had free access to the House, to the building, so to say?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I feel that I would be guilty if I did not intervene

[Shri Ranga]

at this stage and put in a few words in defence of the Speaker and what the Speaker is supposed to have done. Sir, if you and the House bear with me, all this has arisen as a matter of concession. We had a conference with the Speaker the other day and we came to know that our colleague, Shri Bagri, intended to remain in the House after the House rose for the day. Then we were asked to give some advice to the Speaker, by way of helping him to come to his own decision. Then we all came to the conclusion, and we advised him and he was good enough to decide that so far as Members are concerned, within the precincts of this House, that is, including the outside space also inside the gates, it would be his privilege to give shelter or sanctuary to such other Members as seek it from time to time for whatever legitimate purposes, and not illegitimate purposes, because we also mentioned it very clearly that if anyone is wanted by the police for murder or rape or dacoity, then it would not be proper for us to advise the Speaker that he should extend this privilege to the Members.

Now, it would be the Speaker's privilege to give this sanctuary to our Members. Then it arose that Shri Bagri, for the time being, alone needed it; so we thought that the Speaker was going to give shelter to him and he gave it. What followed thereafter, in the light of what Shri Kamath has said, is in regard to some difficulty about water, etc. Unfortunately, we did not discuss it and the Speaker possibly had not thought of it, and therefore, some misunderstandings seem to have arisen. True, that an important difficulty from his point of view has arisen, in regard to the supply of water, and some misunderstandings seem to have arisen.

But I do not think this is a matter for raising the question of privilege here. After all, it is a matter where

the Speaker has been good enough on our behalf to give this special privilege to Shri Bagri, and if that difficulty had arisen, I would have thought it would have been best for him and anyone of us to meet the Speaker in his Chamber and make him aware of this particular difficulty and ask him to amend his orders suitably, so that such human difficulties could be avoided.

I do not think any discrimination was intended between one Member and another. If the Congress party was allowed to carry on its meeting, well, if the practice that obtained when I was secretary of the Congress party continues to be the same today—and I think it continues—we always sought the permission of the Speaker to hold the meeting of the Congress party—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will answer that. It was with my permission; it is in writing.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, no one, whether he belongs to a party or is an individual, is allowed to be in the House after the House rises without the specific permission of the Speaker. Therefore, I do not think there is any discrimination made or intended between one Member and another, as has been suggested by some of our Members.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि आप कुछ कहें, एक दो मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुन लें। अभी रंगा साहब और त्यागी जी को सुनने के बाद कुछ ऐसी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उस को सुन लें।

त्यागी जी ने कहा कि वे लोग अन्दर मौजूद थे। लेकिन मैं ने अपने इस विशेषाधिकार-अवहेलना के प्रश्न में यह भी लिखा है कि लोग बाहर से भी अन्दर आये। रंगा

साहब ने कहा कि आप ने कन्सेशन दिया । श्रीमन्, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं लोक सभा के अन्दर पुलिस बिना आप की अनुमति के अन्दर नहीं आ सकती है, यह नियम है । अब वह सिर्फ यह इमारत है—इस चारदीवारी के अन्दर ही है या बाहर भी शामिल है, यह तो फैसला करने की बात थी । आप के संरक्षण देने का जहां तक सवाल है, उस में अन्दर या बाहर रहने की इजाजत दी गई थी । दोनों का मतलब एक हो जाता है । उस में भीतर और बाहर का फर्क करना कोई ज्यादा ठीक बात नहीं है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे भी देण हैं, जहां सदस्यों की गिरफ्तारी के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है—सदस्य गिरफ्तार नहीं किये जा सकते हैं । यहां तो केवल संरक्षण देने का सवाल है । जब आप किसी सदस्य को संरक्षण देते हैं और यदि वह बाहर रहता है, तो उस के लिए पानी और पाखाने इत्यादि की सुविधाओं का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए । जब लोक-सभा खुली थी, लोग आ जा रहे थे तो ऐसी सूरत में पानी का रोका जाना निश्चित रूप से सदन के विशेषाधिकारों और अवहेलना का प्रश्न है । इस में कन्सेशन का सवाल नहीं है और यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि किसी ने कन्सेशन दे दिया है । यह सदन की मर्यादा और संसद् सदस्यों के अधिकार का प्रश्न है । उस में आप भी आते हैं, बाकी सब भी आते हैं । यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । इस पर इस तरह से विचार नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I have one or two submissions to make. After having heard hon. Members on this question, it appears to me that the problem before the House is not so simple as is, perhaps, thought out to be, by certain hon. Members. You have remarked that you had given a particular type of concession to Shri Bagri and that therefore the peculiar circumstances of this case—it is an individual case—are such that his being stopped from entering into the hall after 7 p.m. does not involve any

breach of privilege. I am inclined to agree in so far as that aspect of the matter is concerned, that there was no breach of privilege if we keep in view clearly the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Bagri.

Tyagiji has tried to give a twist to the whole problem by saying as to what other crime than the one which is alleged against Mr. Bagri has to be condoned in the manner in which it is being done in the case of Mr. Bagri. I do not think this aspect of the question at all arises from the motion which is now before the House.

Mr. Kamath has referred to the privileges of ordinary Members and thereby he means the privileges of all Members. That, I think, is a cogent observation. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: That relates to a Member and therefore I am giving that indulgence, because we have to decide an important question in this.

Shri Kapur Singh: Prof. Ranga has tried to tell the House that the question of privilege does not arise, because the whole problem is exclusively confined to a certain concession, which was given to Mr. Bagri. But Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has struck a broader note, with which I am inclined to agree. She has tried to point out that the real question involved is not the stoppage of Mr. Bagri and his right to enter the hall, and the real question is not even of the Congress Party holding a meeting in the hall, for which you have informed the House you had given permission. But the disturbing implication of this privilege motion, that has been brought before the House, is that by stopping entry of Mr. Bagri into the hall in the manner that it has been done, an impression is sought to be created that the Congress, because it is numerous, because it is ruling, is presuming to proliferate itself into a totalitaria. Against that, we protest.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I feel we have lost

[Shri Frank Anthony]

sight of the fundamental issue in this matter. I think it is important. I am not questioning your first order. I think it is something which we have to address ourselves to. We may be sovereign in a certain constitutional sense, but the question is whether anyone purporting to act on our behalf can arrogate to himself the power to give sanctuary to any member, which in fact, is a negation of the processes of the law? That is the fundamental thing. I am not going into the question whether your first order was wrong or not. I am not talking of Mr. Bagri; I am not talking of gradation of offences. But I say with great respect that we cannot arrogate to ourselves powers which amount to giving sanctuary to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence and that we cannot negate the normal processes of the law. That is most important.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):

I was about to raise the same point as Mr. Anthony. I do not question the discretion or the authority of the Speaker. But I feel it is a bad precedent and a committee should be set up to decide whether at all we can give any sort of security to an offender. It is all right that a Member cannot be arrested within the precincts of the House. But even after the Parliament hours, can we make a precedent of allowing people to live within the parliamentary precincts and violate the law? This is a thing which is far more serious than whether Mr. Bagri should be allowed to come in after 7 P.M. or not.

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई हद तो होनी चाहिये ।

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पहला प्रश्न यह है कि संसद् का क्या अर्थ है इस संदर्भ में ; क्या संसद् का अर्थ यह है कि जब यह

लोक सभा या राज्य सभा बैठती रहे या संसद् का अर्थ है वह इमारत जहाँ पर संसद् बैठती है । यह प्रश्न बहुत जरूरी है और मैं आप के सामने अर्ज करता हूँ इस संदर्भ में कि संसद् का अर्थ है । वह इमारत जहाँ पर कि हम संसद् वाले अपना काम चलाते हैं ।

दूसरा प्रश्न है कि संसद् का कोई सदस्य संसद् की इमारत के भीतर क्या गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है ? इस बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि न सिर्फ दुनिया में कई लोक सभाओं और संसदों में बल्कि इंग्लिस्तान की संसद् में जो कि हमारे लिए बहुत से मानो में नमूना रहती है—मेरे लिये नहीं लेकिन इस संसद् के लिये—यह तय किया जा चुका है कि गिरफ्तारी के खिलाफ संसद् के सदस्यों को संरक्षण प्राप्त है । यह कोई विशेषाधिकार नहीं, यह तो सदस्यों का एक सामान्य अधिकार है ।

तीसरी बात यह उठती है कि जुर्म कौन से हों । अभी मैं एकाएक नहीं कह सकता हूँ । हो सकता है कि बहुत सी संसदों में सब तरह के जुर्म आते हों । लेकिन यह बिल्कुल साफ बात है कि जुर्म के मामले में हमेशा यहाँ हम ने हिन्दुस्तान में एक तरफ तो राजकीय जुर्म और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे जुर्म जिस में कोई नैतिक अपराध आ जाता है, फर्क किया है, हमेशा किया है, कानून में किया है, बर्ताव में किया है । नैतिक अपराध वाले जुर्म अगर हों तो वहाँ यह प्रश्न शायद न उठे लेकिन जहाँ पर राजकीय अपराध आते हैं वहाँ पर संसद् के सदस्यों का संसद् की इमारत के भीतर गिरफ्तारी के खिलाफ संरक्षण एक जन्म-निश्चि अघिकार है । यह कोई विशेषाधिकार नहीं है । इसलिये मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि आगे के लिए संसद् के भीतर यह संरक्षण संसद् के सदस्यों को प्राप्त होना चाहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : श्री बागड़ी पर जो दोष लगाया गया है तो वहां पर तो और भी कई ससद् सदस्य थे। केवल श्री बागड़ी पर जो यह दोष लगाया गया है, उस से तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि विशेष रूप से उन के ऊपर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तहकीकात चल रही है तहकीकात होनी है, जब केस को अदालत में जाना है, तो उस पर आप अपनी राय नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं राय नहीं देता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अपराध में बागड़ी जी यहां ठहरे हैं, वह कोई ऐसा नहीं है कि उनको संरक्षण न दिया जाए। जब दूसरे सदस्य यहां रह रहे हैं, तो एक दूसरे धड़े के सदस्य को न आने देना यह बहुत बड़ी असह्य बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सत्ता प्रात पार्टी के लोगों की तरफ से स्पष्ट रूप से एक प्रकार से यह अविश्वास है आप पर कि आप ने ऐसा क्यों किया।

श्री पाराशर (शिवपुरी) मुझे भी एक मिनट

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अनर्जिंग क्या यह चीज चलती जा सकती है ?

श्री पाराशर : डा० लोहिया ने एक बात कही है विशेषाधिकार के बारे में, उस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक मिनट कहने की इजाजत दीजिये। मैं उन की बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

डा० लोहिया ने कहा है कि यह उन का सामान्य अधिकार है कि वह इस भवन के अन्दर प्रवेश करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि सामान्य अधिकार के भंग होने के बाद विशेषाधिकार भंग होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं सकता। उन्होंने कहा है कि विशेषाधिकार नहीं है, तो उस के

भंग होने का प्रश्न कहाँ पैदा होता है। यह इसको सामान्य अधिकार मानते हैं, विशेषाधिकार नहीं मानते हैं सदन के अन्दर आने को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली चीज तो यह है कि क्या आया कोई मेम्बर जब पार्लियामेंट न बैठ रही हो या जितनाभी वक्त बैठने का हो, पांच, साढ़े पांच, छः, सात, जो भी वक्त हो, उस वक्त तक बैठे। उस के बाद आया किसी मेम्बर को अपने आप यह हक हासिल है कि वह पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बैठा रहे, और वह कितनी देर तक बैठ सकता है और किस हालत में रह सकता है। पार्लियामेंट जब तक बैठी हो, काम कर रही हो, उस के बाद एक मूनासिब वक्ता के लिये, पार्लियामेंट के काम के मूताल्लिक काम करने के लिये तो किसी मेम्बर को अन्दर बैठने की इजाजत है। मगर जो काम पार्लियामेंट से ताल्लुक न रखता हो और पार्लियामेंट बैठी भी न हो, उसके सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के बैठने के बाद रहना चाहे तो स्पीकर को यह अश्वयार है कि वह उसको इजाजत दे या न दे। यह जगह एक लिविंग अकॉमोडेशन के तौर पर घर नहीं बनाया जा सकता जिस में कि उस मकान के अन्दर कोई रह सके। और यही बात थी कि जब कि पहले बागड़ी जी ने मुझ से इच्छा जाहिर की कि वे यहां रहना चाहते हैं तो मैं ने कहा था कि इस सदन के अन्दर, इस इमारत के अन्दर, जैसा कि डाक्टर लोहिया कह रहे हैं, जब तक पार्लियामेंट बैठी हो, उस के इतने वक्त बाद तक मेम्बर रह सकते हैं, और इस मामले में मैं ने उसे सात बजे तक कर दिया था, इसीलिये कि अगर पार्लियामेंट के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कोई काम करना हो तो बेशक करें। इस लिये मैंने अपोजीशन लीडर्स को भी बुलाया, उन के साथ मशवरा किया और उन की सहमति ली। उन्होंने मंजूर किया। अब उन का कुछ और ख्याल हो गया हो तो मुझे उसका पता नहीं। किसी ने दूसरा ख्याल उस वक्त जाहिर नहीं किया। मैं श्री रंगा का मशकूर हूँ कि जो मेरी पोजीशन थी उस को उन्होंने

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

साफ साफ बतला दिया। मैंने सात बजे तक की रियायत कर दी। वह कहते हैं कि कोई रियायत नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि बहुत रियायत की। बर्ना साढ़े पांच बजे के बाद जब तक पार्लियामेंट के सिलसिले में काम हो तभी तक रह सकते हैं। उस के बाद की मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। मैं ने जान बझ कर उन को खास तौर से रियायत कर के इजाजत दी कि वे सात बजे तक रह सकते हैं, इधर उधर फिर सकते हैं। उस के बाद नहीं। इस लिये जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य का ताल्लुक है, जो मेरी इजाजत है वह सात बजे तक ही है। उस के बाद के लिये न उन्होंने इजाजत मांगी थी, न उन के पास कोई इजाजत थी कि वह अन्दर आ सकें।

अब सवाल यह है कि क्या कोई डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन है कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिये। तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इन राइटिंग मुझ से इजाजत ली है सीटिंग करने की, और वह मेरी इजाजत से अन्दर ये और अपनी मीटिंग कर रहे थे। उन को मीटिंग करने की इजाजत दी हुई थी। यह जो दो चीजें हैं उन को मिलाया नहीं जा सकता। एक को इजाजत सात बजे तक दी गई थी और उस के बाद की मांगी नहीं, न बबानी और न लिख कर, किसी भी तरह नहीं। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि किसी के साथ कोई पार्श्वलिटि की गई या डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन हुआ, यह बात दुस्त नहीं। एक तरफ तो मيمबर साहब की मदद करने के लिये मैं कंसेशन हूँ और उस को नाजायज तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर के यहाँ प्रिविलेज मोशन आये, मुझ पर इत्जाम लगे कि मैं ने डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन किया है, या दूसरे के साथ रियायत की है यह गलत है। हालाँकि मैं ने बहुत काफी रियायत बागड़ी साहब के साथ की है। यहाँ प्रिविलेज मोशन का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता क्योंकि किसी मيمबर को कोई हक नहीं है कि जब तक वह स्पीकर की आज्ञा न ले ले वह यहाँ रहे। जब तक सिटिंग न हो रही हो तब तक किसी

मैम्बर को कोई हक अपनी नहीं होता। इस लिये प्रिविलेज मोशन तो यहाँ खत्म होता है।

अब रहा सवाल बाउंडर क्वेश्चन का क्योंकि यह भी सवाल श्री एन्थनी ने उठाया है कि क्या मैं किसी को सैन्चुअरी बना कर दे सकता हूँ, आया उस को स्पीकर यहाँ रहने की इजाजत दे सकता है। इस हाउस का लिविंग अक्रोमोडेशन बनना तो मैं कभी भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन इस को असर्ट करने के लिये कि जो यह चहार-दीवारी है उस के अन्दर इस पार्लियामेंट को हक है और पार्लियामेंट के जरिये स्पीकर को हक है, यह बात ठीक है। एन्थनी साहब ने जो सवाल किया कि अगर कोई मैम्बर जर्म करे, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक मेरे पास कोई इत्तला नहीं कि बागड़ी साहब ने कोई जर्म किया है। इस वास्ते मैं कगार नहीं दे सकता कि वह मुजरिम है और मैं किसी मुजरिम को पनाह दे रहा हूँ। मेरे पास अब तक कोई ऐसी इत्तला नहीं है कि बागड़ी साहब के बखिलाफ कोई वारंट है या उन्होंने कोई जर्म किया है। बागड़ी साहब ने खुद इच्छा प्रकट की कि वह यहाँ रहना चाहते हैं और मैं ने उन्हें इजाजत दी। इसलिये यहाँ कोई सवाल इस बात का नहीं है कि मैं किसी मजरिम को अन्दर रख रहा हूँ।

यहाँ पर इस बात की भी सफाई हो जानी चाहिये कि मेरा काम और इस हाउस का काम जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ ला है उस में मदद देना है, रुकावट डालना नहीं है, और यह हाउस हमेशा मदद देता रहेगा इस बात में। मगर जो हक मيمबरों के हैं, जो उन के प्रिविलेज हैं, उन को सेफगार्ड करना भी मेरा काम है। अगर इस पर कोई एनक्रोचमेंट होगा तो मैं उसे बर्दाश्त नहीं करूँगा, उस की रक्षा करना मेरा फर्ज है। मैं बागड़ी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालाँकि मैंने

अभी तक कोई इत्तला नहीं है कि उन्होंने कोई जुर्म किया है, न मुझे इस बात का इल्म है कि उन के खिलाफ कोई वारंट है, लेकिन बहुत अर्न्तक यह रियायत नहीं चल सकती, और वह वक्त शायद जल्दी आ जाये जब मुझे यह कहना पड़े कि यह रियायत बहुत ज्यादा आगे नहीं चलेगी ।

तीसरा सवाल है कि बागड़ी साहब ने जो किया है कि लान्म में चारपाई लगा कर, मेज कुर्सी लगा कर के उसे एक अलाहदा चीज बना दिया है जो कि पब्लिक गेज के सामने रहे, और वहां कुछ न कुछ आदमी इकट्ठे होते रहे, इस को भी मैं बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता । इसलिये मैं उन्हें मशवरा दूंगा कि वे इस तरह से न करें ।

रहा सवाल हा. मेन प्राउण्ड्स पर पानी, टट्टी और पेशाब वगैरह का । मैं ने सारी तहकीकात की है । जब कभी उन्होंने पानी की इच्छा जाहिर की कि मुझे पानी चाहिये, उन को पिलाया गया । मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है । पानी ला कर आदमी पेश करते रहे । कुछ आदमी अटेंडेंस में रहे कि जब जरूरत हो उसी वक्त ला कर दें । सामने जहां टट्टी पेशाब का इन्तजाम है, उस के लिये मैं ने कहा कि वह हर वक्त खुली रहे, किसी वक्त बन्द न हो । जिस वक्त बड़े साहब ने मुझे टेलीफोन किया उसी वक्त मैं ने टेलीफोन किया कि ऐसी तकलीफ न आये, और वह सहूलियत उन्हें दी जाती रही । इसलिये यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । मगर यह सहूलियत मैं बिना मियाद वक्त के लिये तो नहीं दे सकता, इस वास्ते अगर मैं जल्दी उन को किसी वक्त बन्द कर दूं तो बागड़ी साहब को हैरान नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक जाती सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैं आप की रुलिंग की बाबत कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर रुलिंग पर बहस होने लगी तो कैसे काम चलेगा । (Interruptions)

श्री त्यागी : मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता, आप से एक सफाई चाहता हूं । (Interruptions) मुझे सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना है कि आप कभी गौर करें और इस रुलिंग को कुछ साफ कर दें क्योंकि बहुत से मेम्बर यह महसूस करते हैं कि अगर कोई मेम्बर जुम अरने के बाद, और उन को पता हो कि उन के खिलाफ वारंट वगैरह है, उस की जानकारी के बाद यहां छिपेंगे तो पार्लियामेंट की पीजीशन जरा खराब हो जायेगी । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की इज्जत का भी जरा खयाल कर लीजिये । या तो पुलिस आप से दख्खास्त करती कि उन को हमें डिलिवर कर दिया जाये और आप की इजाजत से यह काम हो जाता नहीं तो जुम करने के बाद और उन को इत्तिला होने के बाद कि उन के खिलाफ वारंट है, मेम्बरों के यहां जान बुझ कर छिपने का रिवाज मेम्बरों की शान के खिलाफ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि हम बाहर अपनी डिगनिटी नहीं रक्खेंगे और बाहर जो लोग हैं वह भी ऐसा शक हमारी बाबत करेंगे, अगर कोई जुम हो जाने के बाद, बेशक मेम्बर इस पर यकीन न करता हो मगर अप्रोग्रिटीज समझते हैं कि उन्होंने जुम किया है, वह यहां छिपने की कोशिश करें । इस को पनाहगाह की तरह पर हमें नहीं बनाना चाहिये क्योंकि इस में हमारी अपनी शान कम होती है ।

रहा सवाल जुम का । यह भी डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने उठाया था और कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने भी कहा था कि कई पार्लियामेंट ऐसी हैं जहां बहुत बहुत गुनाहगारों को

[प्रध्यक्ष महोदय]

बड़े बड़े जुमं करने वालों को भी पनाह दी जाती है। मैं किसी जुमं में इम्तिyaz नहीं कर सकता। जुमं जो भी होगा उस की एक ही अहमियत होगी और किसी भी मुजरिम को हम पनाह देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मगर जैसा मैंने कहा, यह जरूर है कि जो इस हाउस के प्रिविलेज हैं जो इस के हक हैं इस चार दीवारी के अन्दर, उन को कायम रखना भी हमारा फर्ज है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बागड़ी साहब के यहां रहने का जो प्रश्न है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का कभी भी इरादा नहीं था कि जो भी उन के ऊपर दफा १८६ और १८८ जुमं १४७ और १४६ की तहत लगाये गये हैं, जिस की आप को जानने में जानकारी नहीं थी, उन से बचें। एक बार उन्होंने ने प्रधान मंत्री के घर के सामने धरना दिया है, वे गिरफ्तार भी किये गये थे, जेल में रह चुके हैं और कई बार जा चुके हैं। उन का यह मतलब कभी नहीं था कि वे यहाँ छिपे। यह जो जुमं है वह राजनीतिक जुमं है। उन का एकमात्र मतलब यह था कि इस देश की जनता और सभी लोग जान जाय कि इस देश की संसद् सार्वभौम संस्था है और इस के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आज की पुलिस हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती, केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती। वह स्थिति आज साबित हो चुकी है। सब को पता लग गया है आप के अधिकारों का और इस संसद् के अधिकारों का। मैं आप के जरिये इस बात की घोषणा करना चाहता हूँ कि बागड़ी साहब आज ही शाम को यहां से चले जायेंगे और वे इस जुल्म के खिलाफ चाराजोर्दी करेंगे।

श्री बजर राज सिंह (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कुछ नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के सामने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कुछ नहीं।

13.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RULES UNDER THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962:

- (i) The Defence of India (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. GSR 242 dated the 14th February, 1964.
- (ii) The Defence of India (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. GSR 428 dated the 9th March, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2543/64].

13.0½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.0½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on

Finance Accounts of Central Government, 1961-62—Chapter I of Audit Report (Civil), 1963.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इजाजत हो ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If he has to go out, he should go out.

श्री बागड़ी : जहाँपनाह की ताकत देख कर

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

13.01 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--Contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Shri A. S. Saigal will continue his speech.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When will the Minister reply?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time is left?

Mr. Speaker: The balance of time left is 2 hours and 5 minutes. How long is the Minister likely to take?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Between 35 to 40 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will call him at 2.30 p.m. Now Shri Saigal.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (जंजगीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं रूरल फोरम के बारे में अपने विचार आपके सामने रख रहा था ।

दूमेरे देशों के रेडियो विभाग आल इंडिया रेडियो के इस परीक्षण का अनुसरण करके लाभ उठा रहे हैं । हम भारतीयों को रेडियो के डाइरेक्टर जनरल और वहाँ के कर्मचारियों पर उचित रूप में गर्व है जिन्होंने रूरल फोरमों द्वारा भारतीय रेडियो को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गौरव गरिमा प्रदान की है ।

देहाती होने के नाते मैं निर्जी रूप से जानता हूँ कि रेडियो के देहाती कार्यक्रम देहाती जनता के जीवन के अंग बन चुके हैं । ग्रामीण लांग रोडियो को अपना सच्चा मित्र समझते हैं । आल इंडिया रेडियो ने भारत के गांवों की ओर भी एक बहुत बड़ी सेवा की है और वह यह कि रेडियो ने हमारे लोक संगीत और लोक नाटकों को मरने से बचाया है । रेडियो ने भारत के लोक संगीत और लोक नाटकों की विभिन्न शैलियों को नया जीवन ही नहीं दिया, बल्कि देश के सांस्कृतिक जीवन में उनका उचित स्थान भी दिलाया है । आज शहरी श्रोता भी रेडियो द्वारा प्रसारित होने वाले लोक संगीत और लोक नाटकों को बड़े चाव से सुनते हैं । इस प्रकार भारत के सांस्कृतिक पुनरुत्थान में रेडियो का यह महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है ।

सांस्कृतिक पुनरुत्थान और पुनर्जागरण का यह चमत्कार रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों में पिछले एक दो वर्षों में विशेष रूप से दिखायी दिया है । आज लगता है कि रेडियो से भारत की सच्ची आत्म बोल रही है । रेडियो भारत की सांस्कृतिक और कलात्मक विरासत का संरक्षक और प्रस्तुतकर्ता ही नहीं, व्याख्याता भी है । भक्ति भारत की संस्कृति की मूल भावना है । मैं गद्गत् हो जाता हूँ, जब मैं भारत के अन्य महान् सत्तों, जैसे गुरु नानक, रामकृष्ण परमहंस, के साथ साथ अवतार मेहर बाबा उपदेश भी रेडियो से सुनता हूँ । इन सत्तों, महात्माओं, सूफियों और फकीरों की वाणियां हम भारत वासियों को सही मार्ग दिखाती हैं ।

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री प्र० सि० सहगल]

भारत का रेडियो हमारी इस अध्यात्म-वाद की उन्नति में सहायक हो कर हमारे लिए बेदर्नीय हो गया है। रेडियो द्वारा प्रस्तुत आध्यात्मिक और भौतिक उन्नति का संतुलन बहुत ही सराहनीय है। खास कर मैं चाहता हूँ कि बंदना में जो कि सुबह हुआ करती है अवतार मेहर बाबा के भजन भी शामिल किए जाएं और उनके साथ साथ टैंगर के भजन भी शामिल किए जाएं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे कौन से भजन हैं ?

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : वे भजन दे दिए जाएंगे।

रेडियो से प्रसारित होने वाले मनोरंजन के कार्यक्रम का स्तर भी बहुत ऊंचा है। संगीत और नाटकों में कहीं बाजारूपन होता है न अश्लीलता। मैं अपने एक साहित्यिक मित्र से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि रेडियो ने भारत की तमाम भाषाओं के नाटकों को सही रंग मंच प्रदान करके नया जीवन दिया है। नाटकों के अखिल भारतीय कार्यक्रम ने भाषावार साहित्यिक आदान प्रदान के स्वप्न को पूरा किया है और सांस्कृतिक एकता के सूत्रों को मजबूत बनाया है। भारतीय रेडियो के रूपों का भी ज्ञान विज्ञान के प्रसार में अपना विशेष महत्व है।

हर देश को संस्कृति में खेल कूद का अपना स्थान होता है। रेडियो ने इस बात को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया। विभिन्न प्रकार के खेलों, विशेष कर क्रिकेट मैचों की देश व्यापी कमेंटरियां ब्राडकास्ट करके रेडियो ने केवल खेल के प्रेमियों का ही भला नहीं किया है, बल्कि देश में खेलों के प्रति तीव्र दिलचस्पी पैदा करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया है। खास तौर पर महाराजकुमार श्री विजयानगरम् की कमेंटरी ने लोगों को बहुत आकर्षित किया है।

मैं यही कहूंगा कि रेडियो आकाशवाणी नहीं, भारतवाणी है। भारत की इस बानी

ने संकट काल में अपनी जिस शक्ति का परिचय दिया उसकी प्रशंसा सारी संसद् मुक्त कंठ से कर चुकी है।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : कांरम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं, कांरम नहीं है। मुझे गिन लेने दीजिए।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : I think the flow of the speech should not be interrupted like this. I think the Opposition is very unfriendly to this gentleman.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Let the bell be rung.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : It is hardly five minutes since we started the discussion and yet there is no quorum. Very sad indeed.

Mr. Speaker : Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : जल्द ही इस बात की है कि हम भारत की इस वाणी के राष्ट्रीय महत्व को समझ कर इसे और भी मजबूत और शक्तिशाली बनाएं।

अंत में मैं मन्त्री महोदय का, जो ग्रामीण रुचि में विशेष परिचित हैं, खास तौर पर धन्यवाद देता हूँ, व फिर एक बार डाइरेक्टर जनरल की प्रशंसा किए बिना नहीं रह सकता।

देश की विशाल अशिक्षित जनता की शिक्षा का साधन आल इंडिया रेडियो है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : अध्यक्ष जी, सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के लिए पेश की गयी मांग का शमर्थन करते हुए, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री के रूप में माननीय संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझ से पहले के सभी वक्ताओं ने सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री के मधुर व्यक्तित्व, उनके दीर्घकालीन संसदीय अनुभव और उनकी कार्यकुशलता की सराहना करते हुए इस बात का संकेत किया है कि अभी जिन बाहरी और भीतरी परिस्थितियों में मैं हमारा देश गुजर

रहा है, उनमें इस मन्त्रालय का दायित्व बड़ा ही गम्भीर और महत्वपूर्ण है। राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्य में लगे हुए एक नव स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त देश के सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का वर्तमान परिस्थिति में अपने कार्य को और भी अधिक गम्भीरतापूर्वक निर्वाह करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि लोहपुरुष स्वर्गीय सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल हमारे देश के प्रथम सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री थे। यह ध्यान देने की बात है कि आखिर सरकार पटेल ने सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय को क्यों अपनी देखरेख में रक्खा? उन्होंने भारत का जो ऐतिहासिक एकीकरण किया था उस के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि भौगोलिक एकीकरण के बाद देश में सांस्कृतिक, वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण और भावात्मक एकता का भी समुचित रूप में विकास हो। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय इस ऐतिहासिक महत्व के कार्य की समुचित रूप में निर्वाह करने के लिए अपनी कार्य प्रणाली में और अपने रंग ढंग में आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कल फरुकाबाद के माननीय प्रतिनिधि ने जो भाषण दिया उसे सुन कर बड़ा निराशा हुई। हम जिन परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहे हैं उन परिस्थितियों में इस देशमें अधिक निराशा, उत्साहहीनता अथवा कटुता की भावना उत्पन्न करना मैं आवश्यक नहीं समझता लेकिन फरुकाबाद के माननीय प्रतिनिधि ने जिस रूप में हमारे कार्यों की आलोचना की और जिस स्तर पर जाकर आलोचना की उसे सुन कर निश्चय ही इस संसद के प्रत्येक सदस्य को दुःख होगा। अगर हम देश में इसी प्रकार से निराशा और उत्साहहीनता की भावना उत्पन्न करते रहेंगे और इसके विपरीत सरकार के कार्यों की आलोचना करने में अपने दायित्वों का निर्वाह नहीं करेंगे और अपनी आलोचना को अधिक रचनात्मक नहीं बनायेंगे तो वैसी स्थिति में की वातावरण उत्पन्न होगा उससे राष्ट्र निर्माण का जो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहे हैं, उसमें बाधा

पड़ेगी। हमारी सीमा पर जो अशान्ति का वातावरण है, चीन और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो खतरा है ऐसी स्थिति में उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम अवश्य यकमनोबल का संचय नहीं कर पायेंगे।

इस सिलसिले में कन राजकोट के माननीय प्रतिनिधि ने आकाशवाणी को एक स्वशासी संस्था अथवा निगम का रूप देने के लिए जो तर्क दिये वह बात भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। एक ओर तो उन्होंने आकाशवाणी की इसलिए सराहना की कि यथासम्भव इसको राजनीतिक प्रभाव से मुक्त रखने में सरकार ने बहुत दूर तक सफलता पाई है और दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने इस बात के लिए मांग की कि आकाशवाणी को एक निगम का रूप दिया जाय और साथ ही साथ टेलीविजन को भी व्यावसायिक रूप दिया जाय। शायद राजकोट के माननीय प्रतिनिधि का ध्यान लोक लेखा समिति की बीसवी रिपोर्ट की ओर नहीं गया है जिसमें इस बात की कटु आलोचना की गई है कि चिल्ड्रेन फिलम्स सोसाइटी जैसी एक स्वायत्त शासी संस्था ने जिस प्रकार से धन का दुरुपयोग किया और इसके बावजूद कि सरकार की तरफ से नियन्त्रण रखने की कोशिश की गई उसमें असफलता रही है, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि चिल्ड्रेन फिलम्स सोसाइटी की जैसी स्थिति आकाशवाणी की न हो, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि सूचना और प्रसारण का एक ऊँचा स्तर इसी प्रकार से बनाये रक्खा जाय तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम आकाशवाणी को किसी निगम का रूप न दें और टेलीविजन को भी व्यावसायिक नियन्त्रण में अथवा व्यावसायिक प्रभाव में लाने से बचायें यह जरूरी है कि आकाशवाणी के भी कुछ अंग हैं जिनमें कि सुधार के लिए गुंजाइश हो सकती है।

पिछले वर्ष सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट किया था कि सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का जो समाचार विभाग है उसमें बहुत दूर तक शिथिलता है। भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जैसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति के प्रति भी जब आकाशवाणी का समाचार विभाग उदासीनता दिखा सकता

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

है तब यह समझना और यह कहना कठिन है कि दूसरे जो महत्वपूर्ण समाचार होते हैं उनका महत्व कम कर देने में और यदि कोई महत्वहीन समाचार है तो उन को अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बना देने में इस समाचार विभाग का कितना हाथ रहता है। इसलिए मेरे दृष्टिकोण से, मेरे विचार से यह बहुत आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार समाचार विभाग का पुनर्गठन करे और उसको ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण रूप दे जिसमें श्रोताओं को किसी प्रकार की शिकायत का साधारण तौर से भ्रवसर न आये।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं सरहद्दी इलाकों की तरफ सरकार के गीत एवं नाटक विभाग या जन सम्पर्क के दूसरे साधनों के माध्यम से जो काम होता है उसकी ओर भी मंकेत करना चाहता हूँ। आरम्भ में हो मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया था कि अभी हम ऐसा सपन्न रहे हैं कि सीमा शान्त है लेकिन वस्तुतः खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है और चीन तथा पाकिस्तान की हुरकतें भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में ऐसा मान लेना कि सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय इस देश में जनता के प्रति उत्साह पैदा करने के लिए जिन कार्यक्रमों को अभी तक प्रसारित करता आया है उनमें ढिलाई कर दी जाय, मैं यह उचित नहीं मानता हूँ। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमें इस दृष्टिकोण से अपने इन कार्यक्रमों को और सबल बनाने की ज़रूरत है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति का किस प्रकार से सामना करने के लिए जनता को राजी किया जा सकता है। इसलिए इस प्रकार के जो कार्यक्रम अब तक चलते रहते हैं उनको बन्द करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मुझे दुःख के साथ यह निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि गरुण और साँप जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम जो कि प्रसारित किये जाते रहे हैं उन्हें न मालूम क्या सोच कर बन्द कर दिया गया है। मेरा ख्याल है कि उनके टेपरेकार्ड अभी भी आकाशवाणी के पास होंगे और उनको समय समय पर प्रसारित कर जनता को अनुप्राणित होने का मौका दिया जायगा।

इसी सिलसिले में आकाशवाणी के एक, दो महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों की ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक देहाती प्रोग्राम का मवाल है इस देश में भी लोगों ने मराहना की है और यूनैस्को ने भी उसकी मराहना की है। इतना ही नहीं अगर मेरी सूचना सही है तो यूनैस्को ने अफ्रीका व एशिया के दूसरे देशों को भी ऐसी मलाह दी है कि वह भी अपने आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को शामिल करे और अधिक से अधिक जन सहयोग और जनमत को लोक निर्माण के कार्यों के लिए उन्मुख करने के लिये ऐसे कार्यक्रमों का सहयोग प्राप्त करे। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारी सरकार ने एशियाई प्रसारक संघ का सदस्य होना स्वीकार किया है। अभी की परिस्थिति में इंग्लैंड और अमरीका का काश्मीर के मामले में भारत के प्रति जो रुख रहा है उसको देखते हुए ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है सम्भव है कि निवट भविष्य में भारत-वर्ष को भारतीय सरकार को राष्ट्र संघ से भी, मेरा मतलब कौमनवैल्य से है, अलग होने की बात सोचनी पड़े। इस दृष्टि से तथा दूसरी दृष्टियों से भी मुझे यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि हम एशिया और अफ्रीका के दूसरे देशों से अपना और अधिक घनिष्ट सम्बंध बनाने का प्रयत्न करें। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि यदि सम्भव हो तो हमारी ओर से अफ्रीका और एशिया के सभी स्वतन्त्र देशों को लेकर एक प्रसारक सम्मेलन बुलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाय।

इस मौके पर मैं माननीय मंत्री का, ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे पता है कि स्टार्क आर्टिस्ट्स और इंजीनियरों के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान गया है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह अपनी स्वाभाविक उदारता का लाभ इन स्टार्क आर्टिस्ट्स के उपेक्षित वर्ग को भी

उठाने का मौका देकर अपने भाषण में ऐसा आश्वासन देंगे कि जिसे सुन कर इस संसद को स्वाभाविक प्रसन्नता होगी ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि बार-बार इस बात का आश्वासन दिया जा रहा है कि अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं में अभी तक जो अन्तर रहा है उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार ध्यान देगी लेकिन वस्तुतः उसके लिए बहुत अधिक नहीं किया जा सका है । यह दुःख की बात है कि आकाशवाणी में और सूचना व प्रसारण के दूसरे विभागों में भी अब तक अंग्रेजी में काम करने वालों में और जो दूसरी भाषाओं में काम करते हैं उनमें वेतन को लेकर बड़ा फर्क है । अगर अंग्रेजी पत्रिका के किसी प्रधान सम्पादक को १००० रुपये मिलते हैं तो उसी तरह का भारतीय भाषाओं की पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों को उतना वेतन नहीं दिया जाता है । वस्तुतः यह संविधान की मान्यता का उल्लंघन है और इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं में एक ही स्तर पर काम करने वाले जो व्यक्ति हैं, उनमें किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव न किया जाये । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश की अपढ़, अशिक्षित जनता भी राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्य में भाग ले, तो यह बहुत आवश्यक होगा कि हम उस अपढ़, अशिक्षित ग्रामीण जनता तक उसकी भाषा में, उसकी बोली में, पहुँचने की कोशिश करें । ऐसा करने पर ही इस देश की साधारण जनता हमारे कार्यों में दिलचस्पी ले सकती है । इसलिए मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस संबद्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र ऐसे कदम उठावेंगे, जिससे जनता और सरकार के बीच में, प्रसारण और जनता के बीच में और अंग्रेजी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच में जो दूरी है, वह समाप्त हो सके ।

इस सम्बंध में मैं अपने मित्र, श्री हेम बल्लभा, के इस सुझाव का समर्थन करना हूँ कि हमें अंग्रेजी में अनुबाद करने की प्रवृत्ति छोड़नी होगी । तभी भारतीय भाषाओं में शक्ति आ सकेगी । जैसा कि कल सुझाव दिया गया था, हिन्दी तथा दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में मौलिक कार्य को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । लेकिन ऐसा इसलिए नहीं हो पाता है कि जहाँ अंग्रेजी के एक स्क्रिप्ट राइटर को हम पाँच छः सौ रुपये महीना देते हैं, वहाँ हिन्दी, बंगला और तमिल आदि भारतीय भाषाओं के स्क्रिप्ट-राइटर्स को जब हम वहाल करते हैं, तो उनको मुश्किल से तीन-चार सौ रुपये महीना देते हैं । जब तक ऐसी स्थिति बनी रहेगी, तब तक भारतीय भाषाओं के अच्छे लोग सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के कार्य में हाथ बंटाने में जरूर हिचकिचाहट का अनुभव करेंगे ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ऐसी जो छोटी-मोटी समस्याएँ हैं, उनको सुलझाने में माननीय मंत्री जी दीर्घ-कालीन अनुभव का लाभ इस मंत्रालय को देंगे और ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करेंगे, जिस में सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ेगा ।

अभी तक हमारे देश में ट्रांसमिट्टरों की संख्या बहुत कम रही है । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस अल्पावधि में ही ट्रांसमीटरों को खरीदने के लिए सत्तर लाख रुपये प्राप्त किये हैं । इसके लिए वह हम सब के धन्यवाद और बधाई के पात्र हैं । लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हम इस देश के बहुत थोड़े हिस्से तक आकाशवाणी की वाणी को पहुँचा सकते हैं—केवल साठ प्रतिशत भूभाग तक हमारी आवाज पहुँचती है । इस लिए हमारा प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिए कि इस देश का एक एक नागरिक आकाशवाणी की वाणी सुन सके ।

इतना ही नहीं, वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में हमें ऐसे शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटरों की

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

जरूरत है, जिन से हम मध्य एशिया, मध्य पूर्व, सुदूर पूर्व और अफ्रीका के देशों तक विशेष रूप से अपनी बात पहुंचा सकें। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया था कि चीन के पास काफी शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिट्टर हैं। अगर हम जल्दी से जल्दी और भी काफी शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिट्टर प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं करते हैं, तो पाकिस्तान और चीन की तरफ से जो भारत विरोधी प्रचार दिनोंदिन तेज होता जा रहा है, हम उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे।

यद्यपि विदेशी मुद्रा की समस्याओं के कारण टेलिविजन के और केंद्र बनाना कठिन है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर हम इस दिशा में जल्दी से जल्दी प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं, तो बाद में हमको टेलिविजन प्रसारण के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ से समय प्राप्त करने में अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

अन्त में मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए पुनः माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और ऐसा विश्वास करना हूँ कि वह इस महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने में सफल होंगे और वर्तमान परिस्थिति में हम जिस प्रकार की समस्याओं—घर की समस्याओं और बाहर की समस्याओं से घिरे हुए, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए जनमत को शिक्षित करने, जनमत को बनाने, जनता में उत्साह और जांश की भावना पैदा करने और उसके मनोबल को दुरुस्त करने का जो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है, वह कार्य उनकी देख-रेख में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय उसी सफलता और कुशलता से करेगा, जिसकी हम उनसे आशा करते रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद दे कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री यू० व० सिंह (शाहाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी

हूँ कि आपने मुझे सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। इस मंत्रालय के नीचे बहुत से विभाग काम करते हैं। सब से पहले मैं विज्ञापन और पब्लिसिटी के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार १९६३ में सरकार ने समाचारपत्रों में २६,७६,७२४ रुपये के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किये। इस रकम में से १२,५५,२४६ रुपये के विज्ञापन केवल अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों में छपे। इस प्रकार लगभग पचास प्रतिशत रुपया केवल अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों पर खर्च किया गया और बाकी रुपया भारत की अन्य तेरह भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों पर खर्च किया गया। मोटे तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि हर भाषा के समाचारपत्रों को लगभग एक लाख रुपये के विज्ञापन दिये गये। यह कोई संतोषजनक स्थिति नहीं है। हमें हर हालत में इसको बदलना पड़ेगा। यदि भारत सरकार को अपना प्रचार साधारण जनता तक ले जाना है, तो उसे अपनी मौजूदा नीति को बदलना पड़ेगा और अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों पर अधिक ध्यान देना होगा।

13-26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस सम्बंध में एक बात और भी ध्यान देने योग्य है। प्रेस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की थी कि सरकार को विज्ञापन द्वारा छोटे समाचारपत्रों की सहायता करनी चाहिए। कमीशन का मत था कि यही छोटे समाचारपत्र अपने विचारों में निर्भीकता का परिचय देते हैं, जो प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाता है। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने इस सिफारिश पर अभी तक अमल नहीं किया है, जिसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों द्वारा

चलाए गए समाचारपत्र बड़ी तेजी से इन छोटे छोटे समाचारपत्रों को समाप्त कर रहे हैं।

अब मैं आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में कुछ बातें रखना चाहूंगा। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि मन् १९६३-६४ के लिए आल इंडिया रेडियो का ५,६१,८८,००० रुपये का अनुदान मिला था, जिसमें से दिसम्बर १९६३ तक ३,४८,२४,००० रुपये खर्च हो पाए हैं। अनुमान लगाया गया है कि मार्च, १९६४ के अन्त तक कुल मिला कर ५,४६,६५,००० रुपये खर्च हो पायेंगे। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो १२,२३,००० रुपये की रकम बिल्कुल प्रयोग में नहीं ला सकेगा। पिछले वर्ष भी इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया था कि आल इंडिया रेडियो अपने कलाकारों और वार्ताकारों का उचित पारिश्रमिक यानी फ्रीस नहीं देता। पच्चीस साल पहले पारिश्रमिक की जो दरे प्रचलित थी, वे आज भी जारी हैं, जबकि इन पच्चीस वर्षों में रुपये की कीमत सिर्फ तीन आने रह गई है। इस का एक बुरा नतीजा यह निकला है कि अच्छे कलाकार और वार्ताकार रेडियो के लिए काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते। उधर रेडियो अधिकारियों ने भी एक अजीब तरीका अपनाया है। अच्छे वार्ताकारों यानी टाकर्स के स्थान पर वे सरकारी अधिकारियों को ही वार्ता के लिए बुला लेते हैं। इससे सुनने वालों को अच्छी वार्ताएं सुनने को नहीं मिलती।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स की दशा भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। उनको बहुत सी सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं, जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलती हैं, जबकि वे उनसे किसी भी तरह कम काम नहीं करते।

आल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रोग्राम को बेहतर बनाने का केवल एक ही तरीका है और वह है कलाकारों, वार्ताकारों और स्टाफ

आर्टिस्ट्स का सही चुनाव और उचित पारिश्रमिक। सरकार यह नहीं कहती कि वह कलाकारों, वार्ताकारों और स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के पारिश्रमिक को बढ़ा नहीं सकती क्योंकि १२ लाख २३ हजार रुपये की रकम आल इंडिया रेडियो इस साल काम में ही नहीं ले सका।

जहां तक प्रेस सूचना विभाग यानी प्रेस इनफार्मेशन ब्यूरो का ताल्लक है इसके काम में बहुत सी अनियमिततायें देखने में आई हैं। प्रेस सूचना विभाग का खास काम प्रमाणित सम्वाददाताओं को ऐसी सुविधायें उपलब्ध करना है जिससे वे अपने काम को कुशलतापूर्वक कर सकें, लेकिन होता यह है कि सूचना सामग्री के वितरण में भी भेदभाव बरता जाता है।

एमरजेंसी और खर्च में कटौती के नाम पर अनेक प्रमाणित सम्वाददाताओं को गजट आफ इंडिया जैसी जरूरी सूचना सामग्री देना बन्द कर दिया गया है। इसके साथ साथ प्रेस सूचना विभाग के अफसरों की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और प्रेस सुविधायें कम होती जा रही हैं। यदि सरकार वास्तव में प्रेस सुविधायें बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसे सूचना सामग्री के वितरण में कमी करने की जगह इस विभाग के कुछ अफसरों को हटा देना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार पिछले वर्ष प्रेस सूचना विभाग की ओर से सम्वाददाताओं की टोलियां महाराष्ट्र, अलवर, हरिद्वार, भाखड़ा डैम और पिम्परी ले जाई गई। इसके लिए भी तथाकथित अधिक विकने वाले अखबारों के सम्वाददाता ही चुने जाते हैं। सूचना मंत्री का भी यही मत दिखाई देता है कि बड़े बड़े अखबारों को अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें और उनकी सद्भावना से फायदा उठाया जाए।

फोटो पब्लिसिटी के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी इसी प्रकार के फोटो भेजा करते हैं जिन में मंत्री द्वारा किसी उत्सव का उद्घाटन दिखाया जाता

[श्री यु० द० सिंह]

है। इस प्रकार पब्लिसिटी का ध्येय महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं से जनता को परिचित कराने की जगह मंत्रियों की चापलूसी करना बन गया है।

अब रही भारतीय फिल्मों की बात। सेंसरशिप बोर्ड के विषय में जो कुछ कहा जाए थोड़ा है। भारतीय दर्शकों के सामने अनेक बार आपत्तिजनक फिल्में प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। जब कभी अनुचित फिल्मों के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत की जाती है तो सरकार उसकी छानबीन करने में काफी समय ले लेती है। जिसका नतीजा यह निकलता है कि ऐसी खराब फिल्मों के निर्माता उस समय तक काफी पैसा कमा सकते हैं जब सरकार ऐसी फिल्मों को बन्द करने का निर्णय लेती है। इससे जाहिर है कि फिल्मों को सेंसर मर्टी-फिकेट देते समय काफी मावधानी बरतनी चाहिये। साथ ही साथ जब कोई शिकायत सरकार के सामने आये तो उसकी फौरन छानबीन की जानी चाहिये और फिल्मों का दिखाना बन्द कर देना चाहिए और फिर उचित निर्णय जल्दी ही लिया जाना चाहिये।

रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि जनवरी से मार्च १९६३ तक ५ लाख २२ हजार पत्रिकाएँ पब्लिकेशंस डिवीजन द्वारा बेची गईं और १५ लाख ३० हजार संकटकाल से सम्बन्धित पुस्तिकाएँ मुफ्त बांटी गईं। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पब्लिकेशंस डिवीजन द्वारा जो पत्र प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है और उनके कारण सरकार को कितना घाटा उठाना पड़ता है।

मेरे दल के अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कट मोशन द्वारा सेंसर पालिसी को सुधारने, जिला समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने और विज्ञापनों के उचित वितरण करने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं उन कट मोशन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जब से इस कार्य को सम्भाला है, तब से इस में कुछ काम जरूर हुआ है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह बहुत शीघ्र ही एक शक्तिशाली यंत्र प्राप्त करने में सफल होंगे जिससे कि हम अपने देश का प्रचार विदेशों में अच्छी तरह से कर सकें और शत्रु देशों का जो प्रचार हो रहा है, उसको विफल करने में सहायता मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि कल से जितने भी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार इस मंत्रालय के बारे में व्यक्त किये हैं, उन सभी ने माननीय मंत्री जी की प्रशंसा की है। जब से उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय का कार्यभार ग्रहण किया है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में समयानुसार परिवर्तन उन्होंने किए हैं और अभूतपूर्व प्रगति हुई है।

इस विज्ञान के युग में देखा जाय तो रेडियो विभाग का महत्व रक्षा मंत्रालय से कम नहीं है। आज के युग में युद्ध केवल शस्त्रों से ही नहीं जीता जाता है, प्रचार का अपना एक विशेष महत्व है। सेना के साथ ही देश की जनता भी युद्ध में भाग लेती है। जनता को सही निर्देशन देने के लिये रेडियो हमारे लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है।

■ अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि चीनी आक्रमण के समय आकाशवाणी के द्वारा जो कार्यक्रम

प्रसारित किये जाते थे, उन में कुछ तबदीली कर दी गई है। मेरे विचार से समय को देखते हुए यह परिवर्तन उपयुक्त है। संकटकालीन परिस्थितियों की घोषणा होते ही आकाशवाणी ने अपने कार्यक्रमों में समय के अनुकूल कार्यक्रम देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किये और इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि उन कार्यक्रमों ने देश की जनता के मनोबल को बनाया, देश की अखण्डता बनाये रखने की प्रेरणा दी, साहसी, स्वाभिमानी एवं औजपूर्ण वायुमण्डल देश में तैयार किया। सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रचार कार्यक्रम सप्ताह में चार हजार से अधिक प्रसारित होने लगे जिससे देश में शौर्य, साहस और संकल्प की अभिव्यक्ति हुई। चीन ने एक ओर हमारे ऊपर सैन्य बल से अभयकर आक्रमण किया, दूसरी ओर उसने एक जहरीला प्रचार भारत के विरुद्ध दुनिया में फैलाया। मुझे सन्तोष है कि आकाशवाणी ने उस जहरीले प्रचार का मुंह तोड़ जवाब दिया और साथ ही भारत के गौरव का ध्यान रख कर अपने कार्यक्रमों में अत्यन्त शिष्ट व सांस्कृतिक भाषा का प्रयोग किया।

आज भी देश की परिस्थिति शांतिमय नहीं है। हमारी सीमाओं पर आक्रमण की आशंका बनी हुई है। इस दृष्टिकोण से समयानुसार आकाशवाणी ने जो परिवर्तन किये हैं, वे मेरे विचार से बिल्कुल उपयुक्त हैं। "गरुड़ और साँप" के स्थान पर "प्रति-बिम्ब" कार्यक्रम का आयोजन उसने किया है। "हमारी प्रतिज्ञा के स्थान पर "विचार विमर्श" आदि अनेकों कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये हैं। "विचार विमर्श" एक दैनिक साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम है जिस में पाकिस्तान और चीन के मिथ्या प्रचार का खण्डन किया जाता है। साथ ही देश की सुरक्षा, विकास के विभिन्न पक्षों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए भारत के मूलभूत सिद्धांतों का प्रतिपादन किया जाता है। यह कार्यक्रम सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत में एक साथ सुना जाता है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इस कार्यक्रम को पूरे देश के लिए वह अनिवार्य कर दें।

इसी प्रकार "जय भारती" शीर्षक कार्यक्रम वेद पुराण, उपनिषद्, महाभारत, गीता और तुलसीकृत रामायण के प्रेरणादायक उद्धरणों पर आधारित है जो सांस्कृतिक पक्ष का प्रतिपादन करता है।

देहाती कार्यक्रम भारत के लाखों ग्रामों की संस्कृति से सम्बन्ध रखता है। वह उपयोगी एवं मुरुचिपूर्ण है। देश के विकासमय समाचारों की समीक्षा, ग्रामीण समाज की भाषाबुद्धि आदि के अनुकूल होती है।

कल इस सदन में मानीय सदस्य डा० लोहिया ने देश की कुछ सामाजिक कुरीतियों का वर्णन करते हुए कहा कि स्त्री जाति पर आज भी डंडे पटकाये जाते हैं और आकाशवाणी इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आकाशवाणी जो हमारे सामाजिक दोष हैं, हमारे अन्दर जो बुराइयाँ हैं, उन पर प्रहार करती है, चेतना भी भरती है। यह दूसरी बात है कि माननीय सदस्य जिम लठमार भाषा को चाहते हैं कि आकाशवाणी प्रयोग करे, उस लठमार भाषा का प्रयोग आकाशवाणी नहीं करती है।

आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में नाटक का भी विशेष महत्व है। हमारे देश में रंगमंच कुछ वर्ष पूर्व से देखें तो समाप्त हो चका था। आकाशवाणी ने अनेक भाषाओं के लिए रंगमंच का काम किया। और देश की मृतप्राय नाट्य परम्परा को पुनः जीवित किया। नाटक साहित्य की वृद्धि हुई और फलस्वरूप उत्तम नाटक, एकांकी और रूपक द्रुतगति से लिखे जाने लगे। कल हमारे इस सदन के अन्दर भी दो सदस्यों ने नाटक उपस्थित किये। एक ने मंत्री महोदय के पाँचों विभागों को द्रोपदी के रूप में दिखाया और एक सदस्य ने राधा को ही पूंजीपतियों के हवाले कर दिया। इस प्रकार के दो नाटक उपस्थित किये गये। इस से पहले जो नाट्य साहित्य लिखा जाता था वह केवल नाटकों

[श्री मती कमला चौधरी]

तक ही सीमित था। मझे प्रसन्नता है इस बात की कि आकाशवाणी रंगमंच तैयार कर रहा है और नाट्य साहित्य की यह परम्परा आगे बढ़ेगी। साथ ही नाटकों के अखिल भारतीय कार्यक्रमों में जो कि एक ही रात में, एक ही समय, एक सर्वश्रेष्ठ नाटक सभी प्रांतीय भाषाओं में प्रसारित होता है इस से बड़ा लाभ हो रहा है। यह हमारी भाषाओं के आदान प्रदान के लक्ष्य को पूर्ण करता है।

आकाशवाणी द्वारा "लहरे" शीर्षक कार्यक्रम अत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मानव जीवन के लिए हास आवश्यक है। भारतीय साहित्य में हास की कमी है। आकाशवाणी हास्य विनोद की यह परम्परा आगे बढ़े। कुछ काल पूर्व इस देश की जनता, विशेषतः ग्रामीण समाज अश्लीलता को ही हास समझ बैठ था आकाशवाणी के द्वारा हास में शालीनता एवं सुरुचि का विकास हुआ। इस प्रकार आकाशवाणी द्वारा कला, संस्कृति, संगीत, सभी पक्षों को यथेष्ट बल मिल रहा है और सामाजिक दोषों पर हास्य व्यंग्य द्वारा कुठाराघात किया जाता है। हास्य व्यंग्य शैली कटु शब्दों या उपदेशों से अधिक प्रभावशाली होती है यह साहित्यकारों की मान्यता है। यह विकास पद्धति मंत्री महोदय एवं आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक की चोतक है।

मुझे कई सूत्रों से मालूम हुआ है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने विभाग के कर्मचारियों का एवं कलाकारों का विश्वास इस अल्प समय में ही प्राप्त कर चुके हैं। उन के स्नेहमय व्यवहार की ख्याति है। साथ ही एक शक्तिशाली ट्रांस्मिटर प्राप्त करने का यश भी उन्होंने अर्जित किया। मैं मंत्री महोदय को आप के द्वारा बधाई देती हूँ और निवेदन करती हूँ कि जिस प्रकार उन्होंने आकाशवाणी की इस हद तक प्रगति की है उसी प्रकार प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो को भी क्रियाशील बनाये।

संकट के समय, जब कि चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था, इस विभाग से जिस कार्य की आशा की जा रही थी वैसे कार्य उस ने नहीं किया।

दिल्ली आकाशवाणी के रोजनल कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि उस की और अधिक प्रगति और प्रसार होना चाहिये। हरियाणा से लेकर दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश के समस्त पश्चिमी जिलों से यह कार्यक्रम सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें।

समय कम है। सभी बातें इस सदन में हमारे माननीय सदस्य उपस्थित कर चके हैं। मैं सिर्फ दो शब्दों में उन का ध्यान चित्रपटों की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगी। मझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि इस वर्ष हमारी कुछ क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में, जैसे कि भोजपुरी में "गंगामैया नोहे पियरी चढ़इवो" फिल्म बनी है, कुछ अच्छी फिल्में बन रही हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगी कि आज वह समय आ गया है कि हम को यह तय करना है कि हमें धनवानों को, जो कि चित्रपटों के व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं, धनावन बनाना है या देश का चरित्र बल बढ़ाना है। इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय चित्रपटों में सुधार करेंगे।

अन्त में मैं आप की आज्ञा से अपनी भाषा में मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि :

"कलियुग में आकाशवाणी से,
निशि दिन देते हो वरदान,
ढोलक, झांझ मजीरा सब है,
दे कुछ यंत्र करो कल्याण।
मिनेमा में भी दर्शन दे कर,
दिखला देना बढ़िया रोल,
कथा बड़ी श्रद्धा से बाँची,
जय सत नारायण की बोल।"

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): Unfortunately, I am call-

ed upon to speak immediately after such a lyrical ending to a speech made by the hon. Member....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I think you will agree that when my hon. colleague, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, is speaking, there should be at least quorum in the House...

कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमैंड कीजिए ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : बिल तो आने दीजिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उसके बाद तो इस को रेज़ नहीं करोगे ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is unconstitutional.... There could be a lunch hour, between 1.30 and 2.30 That is the only way out. It has already been suggested the other day.

An Hon. Member: There is quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No. We may have to adjourn the House. There is no quorum.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): There is a convention that quorum is not challenged during lunch time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That convention has been smashed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He does not believe in any convention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Constitution is supreme.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, our new Minister of Information and Broadcasting bears upon his shoulders one of the most powerful machineries which moulds public opinion both externally and internally. It has to reflect through

its machinery our culture, both for the masses as well as those who enjoy a more intellectual type of entertainment. It also has to portray before the world the problems of India and the solutions we advocate. Lastly—a very important thing—it has to carry out the policies of Government which this House has approved.

Therefore, although on many points I have agreed with many of the Members on this side or the other, on one point I have never been able to agree, that is to make broadcasting a completely commercial organisation. If we were to make it a completely commercial organisation, we would really be putting a premium on those who have wealth, those who can palm off their industrial goods because they have money to buy up time and sell sunk material to the public, by putting forward very good and entertaining propaganda—music etc.—which I do not think is the type of thing we want.

Now, our ideal is to usher in a type of democracy in which monopoly should not exist. I do not go into this whole question of socialism, because Congress socialism, for one thing, has not been defined yet. In the net result, I do not know what is their "socialism". But in any case, one point is clear, that there can be no monopoly. One has to fight monopoly if one has to start thinking about the first letter in the word "Socialism".

As far as the press is concerned, one of the most important recommendations which this entire House accepted unanimously was the one concerning the constitution of a Press Council. I would have liked that more Members should have stressed the importance of setting up a Press Council at a very early date. Unfortunately, it has got postponed. In 1956, a Bill was brought forward, which was attacked from all sides. It was withdrawn. Then my hon. friend, Dr. Gopala Reddi, brought forward a Bill

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which was a little better. But that also did not meet with approval. I do not know for what reason it was withdrawn. The present Minister has also brought forward a Bill now which is a set-back from some of the things in the Bill. Dr. Gopala Reddi brought in, with one or two good points, especially regarding the question of the chairman.

Nevertheless, one of the most important things is that we have to curb the monopoly of the press. I think there is no other country in the world where big industrial houses control the press to the extent they are doing, and doing increasingly, in India. This has been pointed out very many times by the Registrar of Newspapers and by the Press Commission, and the whole idea of setting up the Press Council was.....

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): The Communist Party is the largest owner of the press in this country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question is about monopoly. That is exactly the point. The Press Council has to decide whether it is a monopoly or not. That is, you have to take certain steps. The question is not whether Shri Chettiar is going to decide who is having a monopoly.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: But you have to face facts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This was the idea. If he has read the Press Commission's Report, and does not become so excited, he will understand that industrial houses are now controlling the big chain newspapers.

The position of this Press Council has really not been reflected in the Bill which has been brought forward, especially on the question of its composition. It has been proposed that working journalists including editors should be 13, and there should be not less than six editors. But who are

editors? Are they working editors, or, the management only put down the name at the bottom of the Press line saying they are editors, and therefore they qualify as editors according to the definition of the Bill? All these things have to be seen to, so that we really have working journalists and editors who are able to save themselves from the influence of the monopolist owners.

Secondly, there is also the question of selection on the panel. Actually, that has been made optional as far as the Bill is concerned. That again should come back if we are to accept the Press Council. There is also this idea in constituting the Press Council that the press should save its freedom from the three organs of judiciary, legislature and executive. And then there is the question of maintaining its independence against the inroads of big money. All these things have to be protected by the Press Council.

One of the methods of bringing about this change was the price-page schedule, and you know this was struck down by the Supreme Court. You remember that one of the Supreme Court judgments was in the case of Sakal Press and Janmabhumi, in which they struck down the price-page schedule. Unless we have a price-page schedule, the smaller and vernacular papers can never compete with the *Indian Express*, *Hindustan Times* etc, which make all the money from advertisements. All the other small papers are really squeezed out because of this. In the price page schedule scheme twentyfive per cent has been reserved as the maximum space which you can use for advertisement, and secondly it has also been stated that the question of price has to be linked up with the number of pages.

In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the House to a very important judgment. Very recently there has been a judgment in the

Supreme Court in the STC case and in the TELCO case, in which Chief Justice Gajendragadkar has held that neither a corporation, nor a shareholder on behalf of a corporation can have the protection of the fundamental rights granted under article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution. This is a reversal of the judgment in the Sakal case, and therefore now once again the hon. Minister must bring forward this price-page schedule after this judgment. This is an important point which must be considered.

We find that these big monopolists are so powerful that they can actually bring about all types of violations of laws, and yet somehow go Scot-free. As a matter of fact, you will remember that on an earlier occasion we raised the question how the resumption of the publication of the *Indian Express*, *Sunday Standard*, *Dinamani* and *Andhra Prabha* from Madras city was allowed while appeals were pending against the industrial tribunal's finding that the action taken by the management in April, 1959, was a lock-out, and the Minister said that he had been told casually about it, he did not know everything, he did not go into it etc. This is how it is allowed to come up. This is the power of the monopoly press, and this is exactly what we want him to root out by establishing the Press Council.

One other thing which the Press Council was supposed to do, which is very important, is to see that we have a healthy press, and from that point of view, a code of conduct was also laid down by the Press Commission, and that should also have been accepted by the Bill, but it has not been accepted, except on the question of blackmail, but blackmail is something on which you can go to the court. The point is that today actually many of our papers are printing things that should not be printed, and therefore we find that within our own country the behaviour of a section of the press has thrown into sharp relief

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the urgency of forming a Press Council with wide powers to enforce an effective system of self-regulation.

You know that in the State from which I come, we are having communal tension. It is very necessary that our press should behave in a very responsible manner. You know that in this House and the other House the question has come up that even a person of the eminence of Shri Humayun Kabir, with whom I disagree politically, has been called a Pakistani agent day in and day out, and yet nothing is done about these things. Therefore, it is very necessary that this Press Council should be brought about with a proper proportion of working journalists on it. For its funds the Press Council should not depend upon Government, big magnates and vested interests. The cess which was proposed on the newspapers should be introduced.

Regarding external publicity, I do not want to add very much because I have no time, but it is very important that the points made by Shri Khadilkar should be gone into. We should have our own reporters and not depend on Reuters. Especially, Africa must be made one of the centres from which we must have first-hand news, which must not be coloured by the colonialists.

Regarding All India Radio, I would like the hon. Minister who has just come in, to look into the whole question of staff artists, which is very important. Somebody was jokingly saying that for five months our Minister did not know whether he was going to stay in the Ministry or not, and he spoke of the troubles and mental agony the Minister suffered. If that is the suffering of the Minister, imagine what would be the suffering of the staff artists. There are about 7,000 full-time staff artists and about 2,000 casual artists, all on a contract basis—script writers, translators, producers, announcers, drama voices, signers. The contract can be termi-

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nated at any time. Actually, the other day I was reading about Prof. Jai Dev Singh who is quite a well-known person among the Hindi-knowing people. He is supposed to be one of the foremost authorities on Hindustani music. The termination date of his contract was 1st September. He had given up other work to come here. The 1st of September came, and he was told over the phone "do not come any more": Just as we would not like that to happen to our Minister, we do not want that to happen to our staff artists who are living in this kind of insecurity.

As a matter of fact, the Director-General has overriding powers. He has got powers which I do not think the head of most departments in Government have. He is almost a Moghul Emperor. This is something that must stop. I would say he can send people abroad. For what reason? There are certain favourites, I must say this once again. I do not want to mention names. Certain favourites always go abroad. We find there are some staff artists who are given casual contracts. They say they would not sign a contract because then their demand for pay increase would be barred. A person on a casual contract cannot get leave, but they get leave. There are some ladies—gentlemen, too, I presume—who come in as casual contract workers—I am not giving names, I can, but I do not want to—on daily wages, and they get much more by daily wages in a week, three or four times than what a poor, miserable person who goes on working all the week gets. Who arranges these things? How are actually promotions taking place? These are the things that should be looked into.

There is no code, there are no rules, no grades, there is nothing, no security, no allowance. I would beg of the Minister to take up this entire question. There must be security of service, some grades, some sort of regularity. And the funny thing is that all the service conduct rules of Government servants apply to these

people who have no security of job or other rules.

We have heard so much about Hindi in this House. I do not plead on behalf of Bengali or any other regional language because I know we will get a second rate deal because we are now treated as second class languages and we will not be allowed to hear Bengali here; we hardly hear it.....

14 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bengali? Second class?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Oh yes; according to the All India Radio standards we are all second class languages. But even about Hindi, let us have something good, some of us understand Hindi though we cannot read. Here again, the deputy chief producer—I do not name him—drama section—how did he become deputy chief? I do not say that this man is good or bad but I ask: were there no better people? Was a selection made on a proper basis? Where are those audition committees? Who are its members? Are the results of audition committees hung up publicly for people to know? Are they changed at will?

I strongly urge that the hon. Minister should set up an enquiry committee—not a departmental committee—but an independent enquiry committee.... (An Hon. Member: Parliamentary Committee?) I would suggest a parliamentary committee but I think then there are people who would get into these committees whom some people would want to get in. I do not mind a parliamentary committee. My point is that an independent committee should go into the entire question. It is no exaggeration to say that the AIR is an Augean stable; the hon. Minister will have all the good wishes of the House in cleaning it up. In curbing the powers of the director-general in setting up

proper machinery to weight what is good, worthy, and then give promotions. Let them give us really good culture which could be appreciated in India and abroad.

श्री प० ला० बाबूबाबू (गंगानगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आरम्भ में ही माननीय मंत्री श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कि इस सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के कार्य की कुशलता-पूर्वक चलाया है। जब से यह विभाग उनके पास आया है इस विभाग ने चहुँमुखी प्रगति की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विभाग यथायोग्य व्यक्ति के हाथ में है क्योंकि इन में अंगार रस, भक्ति रस, वीर रस आदि सब रस विद्यमान हैं। वे जिस प्रकार से इस का संचालन कर रहे हैं मैं इस के लिए उनका आभारी हूँ।

मेरे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह शिकायत की है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के विरुद्ध सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का और से कोई बड़ा प्रोपेगन्डा नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं अपने उन शिकायत करने वाले दोस्तों को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि चीन के हमले से पूर्व हम लोग "अहिंसा परमो धर्मा" और शान्ति के मन्देश अपने आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों से प्रसारित करने में लगे हुए थे। चीन के हमले से पूर्व हम देश में जो निर्माणकार्य हो रहे हैं उन के बारे में प्रसारण किया करते थे। उस वक्त हम संत बने हुए थे। लेकिन जब यथायक चीन ने हमारी सीमा पर हमला किया तो फौरन ही हमारी सरकार ने अपनी इस नीति को बदला। इस थोड़े से समय के अन्दर जो उस मंत्रालय ने आपा पल्लू बदला उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद का पात्र है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो कुछ भी उन्होंने किया, मैं समझता हूँ बहुत कुछ किया। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक ६० साल का हिन्दू एकाएक मुसलमान हो जाय और दिन भर वह अल्लाह

अल्लाह करे और खुदा न ब्वास्ता कहीं एक बार उसके मुँह से राम नाम निकल जाय तो उस ने कोई बड़ी भारी गलती नहीं की क्योंकि उसकी जवान पर तो साठ साल से राम, राम का ही नाम था। यही हालत आज हमारी सरकार की है। कहीं कहीं वह भी भूल जाती है और पुराने रवैये को अपना लेती है। जहाँ मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो कुछ उन्होंने किया वह सराहनीय है लेकिन उस के साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज मुल्क के ऊपर जो संकट विद्यमान है उसके रहते सिथिलता नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह पाकिस्तान और चीन हमारे मुल्क के खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहे हैं उस के निवारण के लिए उसको दबाने के लिए और उसका भंडा फोड़ करने के लिए हमको बहुत ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। उस के लिए हमने वायम और अमरीका से जो वार्ता की थी वह वार्ता समाप्त हो गयी है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस कभी की पूर्ति के लिए हमें कोई और कदम उठाना चाहिए।

आज विश्व के अनेक देश तरबकी करते जा रहे हैं। यह टेलीविजन का जमाना है। मेरी मान्यता है कि देश में दीघ्र से दीघ्र टेलीविजन बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित किया जाय। हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेलीविजन के जरिए प्रचार करना चाहिए।

इससे साथ ही हमारा राजस्थान का जो ७०० मील का बॉर्डर है उस के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए हिचकिचाहट भी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि उस इलाके में ८० प्रतिशत मुसलमानों की संख्या है। वह लोग केवल पाकिस्तान रेडियों से संबंध रखते हैं और उन्हीं की बात को सुनते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें अपनी इस सीमा पर अधिक ट्रांसमीटर लगाने चाहिए। वहाँ पर अच्छी पावर के ट्रांसमीटरों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। राजस्थान में अभी तक बीकानेर, अजमेर और जयपुर में

[श्री प० ला० ब्राह्मपाल]

रेडियो स्टेशन हैं। जोधपुर में पहले ही एक रेडियो स्टेशन था, वह किसी कारणवश वहां से हटा दिया गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि पाकिस्तान की सीमा उसके साथ है, इसलिए जोधपुर के अंदर फिर से एक रेडियो स्टेशन चालू होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गाय-गाय यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी का रेडियो द्वारा काम में जहां तक लाये जाने का संबंध है, मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि जिनी प्रगति उगमें होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रही है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और हिन्दी के साथ-साथ हमारी जिनकी प्रादेशिक मान्यभाषाएं हैं उनको भी रेडियो द्वारा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं मंत्रों जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की नीति बतें जैसे कि कहा गया है :—

“ज्यों कपड़ा दर्जी गद्दी ल्योततू
काष्ठिकू बड़ई कसियाने ।

सोने (कंचनकू) जु सुनार कैसे पुनि,
लोहको घाट लुहारिह जानै,
पाहानकू किस लेन शिलावट,
पात्र कुंभार के हाथ निपान
तेसहि निगण्य कसै गुरुदेव जु
सुन्दरदाम तबै मन मानै ॥”

इस प्रकार से समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए। सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के एकीकरण और ऐड-जस्टमेंट को जब आप्र कर लेंगे तभी हम जानेंगे कि सूचना व प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने सभी भाषाओं के लिए कुछ किया है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री प० ला० ब्राह्मपाल : मैं अभी तो काफी बातें कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दो मिनट में समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री प० ला० ब्राह्मपाल : हमारे कुछ विरोधी भाइयों ने समाचारपत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि जहां सत्य है वहां समाचार नहीं है और जहां समाचार है वहां सत्य नहीं है। डा० लोहिया के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन लाचार होकर कुछ कहना पड़ रहा है। अब यह जो उन्होंने समाचारपत्रों के बारे में कहा कि जहां समाचार है वहां सच नहीं है और जहां सच है वहां समाचार नहीं है तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की बात तो ज्यादातर स्वयं लोहियाजी में ही पाई जाती है। श्री लोहिया एक तरफ तो दूसरों की भाषाओं का विरोध करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ सुझाव देते हैं कि आकाशवाणी विश्व संस्था स्थापित करें। विश्व संस्था तभी हो सकती है जब सारी विश्व भाषाओं से प्रेम करें लेकिन वे तो विदेशी भाषाओं की आलाचना करते हैं और उनका विरोध करते हैं। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि जो वह आचरण करते हैं और जो वह चाहते हैं उन दोनों में कोई मेल नहीं है

एक माननीय सदस्य : विश्व संस्था के लिए नहीं बल्कि उन्होंने एक विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कहा था।

श्री प० ला० ब्राह्मपाल : ठीक है। अगर उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कहा है तो विश्वविद्यालय का भी वही अर्थ होता है। सारे विश्व की भाषाओं उसमें आनी चाहिए नहीं तो वह सच्चे अर्थों में विश्वविद्यालय हो नहीं सकता और वह अधूरा रहता है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि हमारे घरों में झगड़े होते रहते हैं। श्री लोहिया ने

स्त्रियों की ज्यादा वकालत की और कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में स्त्री-पुरुष को समान दर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि यहां कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं जो कि महिलाओं को सिर के ऊपर चढ़ा कर रखना चाहते हैं तो कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि उनको पैरों के तले दबा कर रखना चाहते हैं, जब कि मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति उनको बगल में रखना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत भद्दी बात कही। क्या यही हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति व सभ्यता है? अब जहाँ तक स्त्री को बगल में रखने की बात उन्होंने कही तो कोई व्यक्ति या तो अपनी पत्नी को बगल में रख सकता है या छोटी बच्ची को रख सकता है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य के न तो कोई पत्नी है और न बच्ची ही है। समझ में नहीं आता कि वे किस तरह की बातें किया करते हैं और किसको वह बगल में रखना चाहते हैं। वह हर बात और हर विषय में बोल दिया करते हैं लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहूँगा कि उन्हें इस बारे में कुछ भी ज्ञान नहीं है क्योंकि उनके खुद के स्त्री ही नहीं है। तो वे स्त्रियों के बारे में कैसे अपनी राय कायम कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार बच्चों के बारे में भी वे कहते हैं, उनके तो बच्चे भी नहीं, इसलिए उनका इस बारे में ठीक ज्ञान नहीं है। यह तो वही हिसाब हुआ :—

“जिनके काम पड़ा इन मन से,

सो साधु मन की गति जानै।

व्यवहारिक की गति व्यवहारिक जानै,
व्यहारी की गति क्या बांझ पछावै।”

जिस प्रकार बांझ स्त्री प्रसव की पीड़ा नहीं बतला सकती, ठीक वही हाल श्री लोहिया का इस बारे में है। न तो उनके कोई पत्नी है और न ही बच्चा है इसलिए उनका इस बारे में ठीक ज्ञान नहीं है। उन्होंने जो यह कहा वह मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा और निवेदन करके बैठ जाऊँगा। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारे

देश में जिस तरह से आकाशवाणी केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह से निर्माण कार्य हो रहे हैं और रेडियो द्वारा उनके बारे में समाचार प्रकाशित होते हैं उसी तरह मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रत्येक पंचायत समिति, प्रत्येक तहसील हैडक्वार्टर में सिनेमा प्रोजेक्टर होने चाहिए। हम लोग समाचार तो रेडियो द्वारा सुन लेते हैं लेकिन जो हमारे लोकगीत और लोक-गाथाओं का लोप होता जा रहा है उसके लिए लोक गीतों और लोकगाथाओं को रेडियो प्रोग्राम्स में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय।

अभी पिछले कुछ दिनों यहां पार्लियामेंट हाऊस में राजस्थान का फोक डांस घूमर नृत्य प्रस्तुत किया गया था लेकिन न तो वह असली घूमर नृत्य था और न ही वह घूमर नृत्य पर गाया जाने वाला गीत था। यह जरूरी है कि जिस प्रान्त में जिस तरीके से नृत्य और गीत आदि गाये जाते हैं उनका सही प्रदर्शन होना चाहिए। वैसे मुझे कहना तो अभी बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूँकि समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हुआ अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri Y. N. Singh (Sundergarh):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last time when I had the privilege of speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I had raised certain important issues like the establishment of either short wave or strong medium wave transmitters for better audibility and a radio station for Rourkela and proper scrutiny of fees of the film artists and play-back singers, none of which, to my knowledge, has been attended to. If suggestions made by Members of the House do not receive the attention of the Ministry, there would be hardly any possibility of improvement. I hope the hon. Minister would rise above the bureaucratic machinery and look into the important issues himself.

[Shri Y. N. Singh]

The responsibility of the All India Radio is immense in the present world. The radio broadcasts have no barriers of frontiers. As a result of high power transmissions and continuous broadcasts, the radio wields a tremendous influence on public opinion. It is admittedly the strongest medium of mass education at home and the easiest medium of mass communication abroad. If such a powerful medium could be put to proper and effective use, we could achieve wonders. But the Ministry has failed in its duty to cope with the internal and external publicity needed during the emergency; when we have enemies on our borders, our most powerful medium is almost found to be dumb. Therefore, I strongly urge that our publicity, both internal and external, should be vitalised.

There are many committees to advise the different stations of All India Radio, such as the Programme Advisory Committee and the Rural Programme Advisory Committee regarding the improvement of the stations. I do not know what are the rules according to which nomination for membership is made. But in actual practice, it is found that the committees do not include any of the peoples' representatives. There is no dearth of people's representatives in the country now. They range from members of Gram Panchayats to Members of Parliament. The representatives definitely know the pulse of the people better than anybody else. But I do not understand why they are left out even in the non-technical committees. If the Minister really intends to improve the programmes, it is very necessary that the advisory committees should include only peoples' representatives from different spheres.

There is another important point which should receive attention of the Ministry. On enquiry, the Ministry informs us that their policy is to encourage the language newspapers. It

is an admitted fact that the main source of income for newspapers is advertisement; while the bigger papers get almost all the Government advertisement; while the bigger and Visual Publicity Department, there are smaller papers which do not receive any at all. I do not think encouragement means lip-encouragement only. If the Government is really sincere about encouraging the small papers, they should give advertisements to all dailies by rotation, which have more circulation than the required minimum of one thousand.

Sir, the Board of Film Censors is responsible for censoring of films. Much can be said against the Board as it is presently constituted. Most of the eight members on the Board do not even have the elementary knowledge about film art. Complaints are not lacking both from film producers and public that indiscriminate censorship is being done. At times, it does not make any sense. Often, you will see most obscene scenes are allowed to be exhibited. At times, even the slightest provocation becomes a victim of the scissors of the Board of Film Censors. Thus, most of the films producers have to suffer heavy losses. Their films are withheld from exhibition for months together.

I am, therefore, of the view that we must have expert people on the Board. They should have basic idea of the requirements of the people, our code of conduct and behaviour and films art. Then only proper censoring is possible.

Sir, in the United States they have Hayes Office which is a body constituted by the film producers. They spend for its maintenance. Their films are censored by themselves. So, there is no question of any complaint. If we can think on those lines, we can save Rs. 4,19,000 which we have provided for the Board of Film Censors.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजयनगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संकट-काल में आकाशवाणी ने देश को जो सेवाएँ की हैं, उनके लिए पिछले वर्ष भी इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्धानों पर बोलते हुए मैंने बधाई दी थी और आज भी साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ, परन्तु इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आगे के लिये कुछ सुझाव भी अवश्य देना चाहता हूँ ।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के नये मंत्री, श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह, आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में दो बातों पर अवश्य ध्यान दें । एक बात तो यह है कि आकाशवाणी में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में वह नये सिरे से जानकारी लें । यह बात मैं इसलिए आवश्यक रूप से कह रहा हूँ कि उनके कई विभाग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी चर्चा तो मैं जान बूझ कर देश-हित की दृष्टि से नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, उनमें काम करने वाले कुछ कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं, जिनका पाकिस्तानी दूतावास में आना-जाना हो ।

दूसरी बात यह कि आकाशवाणी से कुछ इस प्रकार की बातें प्रसारित हुई हैं, जो कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से प्रसारित होनी चाहिए थीं, जो संभव है अभी तक मंत्री महोदय के कानों तक नहीं पहुँची हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस और से थोड़ा ज्यादा सतर्क हो कर चलें ।

हजरतबल दरगाह से मुहम्मद साहब के पवित्र बाल की चोरी के बाद बी० बी० सी० से जो प्रसारण हुए, उनको सुन कर ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि भारतवर्ष में बी० बी० सी० जैसे स्वतन्त्र और गम्भीर संगठन का प्रतिनिधि—वह पार्ट अदा कर रहा था, जो कि पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि को अदा करना चाहिए । जब गृह मंत्री श्री नन्दा, कलकत्ता गए, तो उसके बारे में बी० बी० सी० ने कोई समाचार प्रसारित नहीं किया । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दुओं का नरमेघ हुआ, उसकी

कोई चर्चा बी० बी० सी० ने नहीं की । किन्तु कलकत्ता के सामान्य उपद्रवों को लेकर उस ने बड़े भारी शब्दों में प्रसारण किये ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में बी० बी० सी० से यह समाचार ब्राडकास्ट किया गया कि भारत से पैंतीस हजार मुसलमान उजड़ कर पाकिस्तान जा चुके हैं, जब कि उल्टा लाखों की संख्या में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो हिन्दू उजड़ कर यहाँ आ रहे हैं, जिस से हमारे देश के लिए एक नई समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है, उन के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ से एक शब्द भी प्रसारित नहीं किया गया ।

श्रीलंका के सम्बन्ध में बी० बी० सी० के एक प्रतिनिधि ने पोछे इसी प्रकार का एक गलत समाचार दे दिया था, जो कि बी० बी० सी० से प्रसारित हुआ । श्रीलंका की सरकार ने इसका प्रतिरोध किया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप हाउस आफ कामंस में सम्बन्धित मिनिस्टर को इसके लिए क्षमा मांगनी पड़ी । टांगनीका की गवर्नमेंट ने भी इसी प्रकार से बी० बी० सी० के प्रतिनिधि के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायत की, जिसके कारण उसको वहाँ से वापस बुला लिया गया । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक गम्भीर मामला है और मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें ।

यहाँ तक समाचारपत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, वे हमारे देश में जन-जागरण के प्रतिनिधि हैं । दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में समाचारपत्र पढ़ने वालों की संख्या अधिक बढ़ी नहीं है, जब कि दुनिया में समाचारपत्रों के द्वारा अपने देश की स्थिति जानने वालों की संख्या हम से कहीं अधिक है । इंग्लैंड में एक हजार के पीछे ६०० व्यक्ति समाचार पत्र पढ़ते हैं, बैलजियम में एक हजार के पीछे ४१२ व्यक्ति; जापान में एक हजार के पीछे ४०० व्यक्ति और पश्चिमी जर्मनी में एक हजार के पीछे ३६० व्यक्ति समाचार पत्र पढ़ते हैं, जब कि भारतवर्ष में एक हजार के पीछे केवल ३३ आदमी ही

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

समाचार-पत्र देखते हैं। यद्यपि पहले की अपेक्षा अब इस संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। सन् १९५६ में हमारे देश में ४२४ लेनिक पत्र निकलते थे और १९६२ में बढ़ कर उनकी संख्या ५६० हो गई। इससे प्रतीत होता है कि भूख जग अवश्य रही है। लेकिन जगी हुई भूख के अनुकूल सामग्री देने का प्रयास भी आपकी ओर से होना चाहिये। इसके लिये मेरा मुझाव यह है कि हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की संख्या कठिनाई से दो प्रतिशत है और भारतीय भाषाओं को जानने वालों की संख्या में समझता हूँ कि ९८ प्रतिशत है। आपकी ओर से विज्ञापन देने का जो ढंग है, उसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। आपकी ओर से अंग्रेजी के जो पत्र हैं उनको तो लगभग ६० प्रतिशत विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं जब कि भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को लगभग ४० प्रतिशत ही विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं। पत्र भी तीन प्रकार के हैं, एक समाचारपत्र, एक ऐसे जो समाचार और विचार पत्र दोनों हैं और एक केवल विचार पत्र। यानी दैनिक पत्र, साप्ताहिक पत्र और एक मासिक पत्र। इस प्रकार के पत्र जो समाचारपत्र और विचार पत्र दोनों हों, यानी साप्ताहिक पत्रों की श्रेणी में जो आते हैं और जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से कठिनाई से उत्पन्न होने के कारण थोड़े दिन के बाद ही स्वतः मर जाते हों, उनको आपके विभाग की ओर से अधिक सहयोग मिलना चाहिये। वे भी बहुत बड़ा काम देश के उत्थान के लिये कर रहे हैं।

साथ ही विज्ञापन देने का उद्देश्य भी पत्र की आत्मा को खरीदना नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर कुछ इस प्रकार का भी अर्थ है कि जो सरकारी नीति की समालोचना करते हैं उनको विज्ञापन नहीं मिलने चाहियें तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जनतन्त्र में आलोचना का भी अपना विशेष स्थान होता है, यह एक स्वस्थ परम्परा है। इस प्रकार के पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापनों से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

साथ ही एक चेतावनी भी मैं यहाँ आपको देना चाहता हूँ। देश में एक और चौथे प्रकार के पत्र भी हैं जिनको मैं अपनी मोटी भाषा में कहता हूँ “पगड़ी उछाल पत्र” जिनमें से एक की चर्चा कल कांग्रेस संसदीय पार्टी में आई थी और आज समाचार पत्रों में भी देखने को मिली है। इस प्रकार के जो पगड़ी उछाल पत्र हैं, जिनका काम यह है कि शासन के किसी एक बड़े आदमी के साथ अपना सम्बन्ध जोड़ लेना और बाकी सारी गवर्नमेंट को कंडेम करना, या फिर देश की प्रमुख समस्याओं को पीछे फेंकना और एक विशेष प्रकार की विचारधारा को जो बाहर की देन है उसे देश में ऊपर उठाना, इस प्रकार के समाचार पत्रों से आपको सावधान रहना चाहिये।

समाचार एजेंसी के बारे में यहाँ एक विशेष बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी समाचार एजेंसी पी० टी० आई० (प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया) है। साढ़े दस लाख के लगभग रुपया आपका मन्त्रालय उसको देता है। इस एजेंसी के बारे में मुझ एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इस एजेंसी में अंग्रेजी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, हिन्दी जानने वालों की कितनी है। लेकिन अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव की बात मैं कहता हूँ। पिछले संसद् के अधिवेशन में एक भाषण में जब खाद्य मन्त्रालय पर बहस चल रही थी मैंने चर्चा की थी कि हमारे देश की जो शूगर इण्डस्ट्री है जो बाहर से भी काफी पैसा खींच लेती है अर्थात् फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न करती है उसको इसी रूप में प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये, इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन समाचार पत्रों में जब यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ तो बिल्कुल उलटा हुआ। उसमें लिखा था

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri wanted:
sugar industry must be nationalised.

यानी क्लिबुल उलटी बात लिख दी गई। मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि जिस एजेंसी को आप साढ़े दस लाख रुपये देते हैं तो कम से कम इतना तो आप देखें कि उसमें सब भाषाओं को जानने वाले व्यक्ति हैं या नहीं हैं।

प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि १९५४-५५ में जब प्रेस कमीशन बैठा था तो उसने अपनी सर्वसम्मत रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इसको पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक उस दिशा में कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया गया है। यह इतना बड़ा देशव्यापी संगठन है जिसने एक तरह से समाचार क्षेत्र पर एकाधिकार किया हुआ है, उस संगठन में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की राय का वहाँ कोई अपना स्थान न हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह न्यायिक परम्परा के संबंधों प्रतिकूल है। इस बारे में भी आपको थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पी० टी० आई० को हमारे देश में केवल एक मात्र एजेंसी बनने का अधिकार न दिया जाए, भारत सरकार को दूसरी एजेंसियों को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये, खास तौर से जो भारतीय भाषाओं की एजेंसियाँ हैं जिनमें मैं अपनी जानकारी के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेंसी को उसी स्तर का मानता हूँ। वर्षों से यह संस्था बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रही है। लेकिन अभी तक पता नहीं क्यों सरकार की कृपा दृष्टि की पात्र वह एजेंसी नहीं बनी है।

१९६५ मैं संविधान की मान्यता के अनुसार हिन्दी को राजभाषा के पद पर बैठ जाना है जो विधेयक पीछे सरकार लाई थी उसके अनुसार अंग्रेजी सहभाषा के रूप में रहेगी, प्रमुख भाषा नहीं रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपने उत्तर में माननीय मन्त्री यह अवश्य बतायें

कि आकाशवाणी इस समय से ही हिन्दी को उस प्रतिज्ञात स्थान पर पहुँचाने की क्या तैयारी कर रही है। आपको एक सुझाव मैंने परामर्शदात्री समिति में भी दिया था और उसको मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ। आकाशवाणी को मुख्य हिन्दी के बुलेटिन प्रातःकाल और रात्रि को भारत के सभी स्टेशनों से प्रसारित करने चाहिये। दूसरा सुझाव मैं हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं की जितनी भी मूलप्रति तैयार होती है, उनके बारे में देना चाहता हूँ। जब आपके पास इतने योग्य कर्मचारी हैं जो मूल प्रतियाँ उन्हीं भाषाओं में तैयार कर सकें तो क्यों बीच में अनुवाद का काम आप बढ़ाते हैं, क्यों हिन्दी का अगर कोई भाषण होता है तो उसको पहले अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाए और फिर उसके बाद हिन्दी में उसका अनुवाद किया जाए। इससे उसकी स्वाभाविकता मर जाती है। जो स्थिति जैसी हो, उसको उसी भाषा में ही तैयार करने वाले लोग जब आपके यहाँ हैं तो उनको अवसर क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

उर्दू प्रोग्रामों के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उर्दू और हिन्दी के बीच में कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं है। पता नहीं किन परिस्थितियों में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि आकाशवाणी से उर्दू के प्रोग्रामों को बढ़ाया जाए। इस तुष्टिकरण की नीति को भारत सरकार को कम करना चाहिये। मैंने यह भी पता लगा है कि कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के हैं जो इसको और भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को उर्दू सलाहकार समिति में लेना चाहते हैं जिन की गृह मन्त्रालय में रिपोर्ट अच्छी नहीं है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि मैं उनका नाम यहाँ लूँ क्योंकि यह संसदीय परम्परा के संबंधों प्रतिकूल होगा। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि उच्च अधिकारियों को कम से कम इस प्रकार के नामों को किसी प्रकार का बल नहीं देना चाहिये।

[श्री प्रकाश वोर शास्त्री]

आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित होने वाले समाचारों के सम्बन्ध में कई और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो यह बात कही कि समाचारों पर थोड़ा प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाए, उनमें राजनीतिक समाचारों खास तौर से मन्त्रियों के समाचारों की भरमार नहीं होनी चाहिये, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। डा० केसकर को मैंने तीन वर्ष पहले कहा था कि आकाशवाणी हमारे देश की राजनीतिक भावनाओं का ही प्रतिनिधि नहीं है हमारे देश की कुछ सामाजिक समस्याएँ भी हैं, आध्यात्मिक समस्याएँ भी हैं, चारित्रिक समस्याएँ भी हैं। प्रातःकाल से सायंकाल तक ऐसे समाचारों का प्रसारित करना जो केवल राजनीति से और मन्त्रियों से सम्बन्धित हों, इसका अर्थ देश की दूसरी समस्याओं की सर्वथा उपेक्षा कर देना है। उनको भी तो स्थान मिलना चाहिये। किसी देश का चरित्र बल अगर गिर जाएगा तो हो सकता है यह कि उस देश की राजनीति भी गलत हाथों में चली जाये।

समाचारों के प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। यद्यपि इस विषय में मेरी जानकारी अधूरी है। प्रातःकाल मुझे एक व्यक्ति का टेलीफोन आया था और उसने मुझे कहा कि विदेशों के लिए जो समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं उन में से कई समाचार ऐसे समय पर प्रसारित किये जाते हैं जब वहाँ उनको कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होता है। उदाहरण के लिए उसने मुझे बताया कि फिजी के लिए जो समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं वे वहाँ रात्रि के तीन बजे सुने जा सकते हैं। अगर इस में कुछ सत्यांश है तो इसको भी थोड़ा सा सम्भालने का आप यत्न करें।

चलचित्र उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कई बार मैंने कहा है कि फिल्म सेंसरशिप बोर्ड का आप फिर से पुनर्गठन करें। फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड हमारे देश के चारित्रिक स्तर को ऊँचा बनाये रखने के लिए फिल्मों का सेंसर नहीं

करता है, उस रूप में इनको पास नहीं करता है। इसके बारे में यह शिकायत मुझे ही नहीं है बल्कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे जैसे पवित्र व्यक्ति को भी है। उन्होंने इसके खिलाफ एक आन्दोलन भी चलाया था। सिन्हा साहब आज उस स्थान पर आकर बैठे हैं जिस स्थान पर कभी सरदार पटेल बैठते थे। उन पर एक बहुत बड़ा दायित्व है, उनके कंधों पर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ गई है जिसका आप निर्वहण करें। देश के चरित्रबल को ऊँचा रखने के लिए फिल्मों के नाम पर जो गन्दगी हमारे देश में चल रही है, जो नई पीढ़ी के चरित्र को खत्म करती जा रही है, कम से कम उसका समाप्त करने का अवश्य प्रयास होना चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री में कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति भी हैं जिन की राष्ट्रियता में सन्देह है, तो उनको केवल इसलिए क्षमा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये कि उन्होंने किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए चुनाव में प्रचार कार्य किया था या किसी को जिताया था और इसलिए उनकी बराइयों पर परदा डाला जाए। इस तरह की बातों को भी आपको देखना चाहिये।

साथ ही इस मंत्रालय में जो उच्च व्यक्ति हैं, उनको अनुचित किसी कि सफारिशें भी नहीं करनी चाहिये। मुझे पता चला है कि बम्बई में जब एक पोपट सिम्पोजियम होने वाला था, तो इस मंत्रालय के एक जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति ने मीना कुमारी को आमंत्रित करने की सफारिश की थी। मीना कुमारी एक अच्छी एक्ट्रेस हो सकती हैं, लेकिन बड़े आदर्शियों का इस प्रकार सफारिश करना और छोटे अधिकारियों पर इस प्रकार का दबाव डालना, अपने पद का दुरुपयोग है।

राष्ट्र गीत के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं एक विशेष बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने दो स्थानों पर राष्ट्र गीत का गान आवश्यक किया है, एक तो उस समय जिस समय

सिनेमा समाप्त होते हैं, वह राष्ट्र गीत के साथ समाप्त होते हैं और दूसरे आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम जब रात्रि में समाप्त होते हैं, तब राष्ट्र गीत की धुन बजाई जाती है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि किस बुद्धिमान के कहने से यह निर्णय लिया गया है। जिस समय कोई व्यक्ति फिल्म देख कर खड़ा होता है, उस समय जो उसकी मनःस्थिति होता है, सोचने का ढंग होता है, वह दूसरा ही होता है। कई स्थानों पर मैंने स्वयं जा कर देखा है कि लोग उतना सम्मान राष्ट्र गीत के प्रति प्रदर्शित नहीं करते हैं जितना उनको प्रदर्शित करना चाहिये, इससे राष्ट्र गीत का आमान होता है और उस भावना का भी अपमान होता है, जो भावना इसके पक्ष में है। इस परम्परा को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। दूसरे जब रात्रि के कार्यक्रम समाप्त होते हैं तो राष्ट्र गीत की धुन के साथ समाप्त होते हैं। मान लीजिये कोई आदमी रात्रि में चारपाई पर सोया हुआ है और आकाशवाणी का कार्यक्रम समाप्त हो रहा है, राष्ट्र गीत की धुन बज रही है तो क्या आप उससे यह आशा करते हैं कि वह रजाई से उठ कर खड़ा हो जाए? जिस भावना से इसका आप प्रसारण करते हैं, क्या उसका इससे बल मिल सकता है? इन बातों पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मुझे विश्वास है कि जो मुझसे मिले दिये हैं और जिस पवित्रता के साथ दिये हैं, उसी पवित्रता के साथ इनको आप स्वीकार करेंगे।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): I want to speak on behalf of DMK. I may be given some time. I have been waiting to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. There are so many others who have

also been waiting and who have not spoken.

Shri S. Kandappan: On behalf of the DMK nobody has spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; I have called upon the Minister to reply.

Shri S. Kandappan: We must be given sometime. We are not speaking on every demand. You are shutting us out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every party and every hon. Member cannot get a chance.

Shri S. Kandappan: That may be true. But when we have something important to say, we must be given time. And we are not speaking on every Demand; it is only rarely that we speak. Please give me some time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have moved a Cut Motion on classical music, and I do not want that motion to go without being advocated by anybody. I thought that you, Sir, out of your love for classical music would give me some time to say something about it. But I will leave it to your discretion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible to give chance to everybody. I am sorry. There are some who have not spoken at all...

Shri S. Kandappan: We are not wanting time on all the Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some who have not spoken on any of the Demands. I have not given time. What am I to do? The hon. Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have very carefully listened to the debate yesterday and also of today in which about seventeen or eighteen hon. Members of this House have participated. I am really very grateful to all of them, because almost all the Members have said some kind word about me. Many of them, or if I might say so all

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of them, have raised high hopes about me in running this Ministry and in making improvement in its administration. That has made me particularly very nervous, because I am fully conscious of my own limitations and the limitations which are inherent in the situation. I do not know therefore how far I shall be able to live up to their expectation. (An Hon. Member: Try). But my only hope is that as in the past, where with the co-operation and affection of all the Members in this House irrespective of party I have been able to achieve something in some other department—I mean the Department of Parliamentary Affairs—likewise, with their co-operation and goodwill which I will certainly seek from them, I may be able to achieve something here in this Ministry also. Nothing more than that can I hope for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my own personal opinion is that when the Demands of the Ministries are discussed, the Ministers should listen more and talk less; because on such occasions we are apprised of our failings, of the shortcomings of the Ministries concerned, and suggestions are made for making improvements. Honestly speaking, it is not possible, at least so far as I am concerned, to say anything definite about them on the spur of the moment. I think I require time to consider carefully and dispassionately the suggestions which are made and try to implement them. I always believe that action is louder than speech. But that does not mean that I am not going to say anything at all on this occasion.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Nobody is afraid of that!

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall certainly try to say briefly, first, about certain general remarks which have been made with regard to the general subjects by many hon. Members and then, if time permits, I may come to some specific questions also which have been raised in this House.

First of all, I would like to take up the question which has been introduced in this House on the cut motion moved by my hon. friend from Rajkot, Shri Masani. I am sorry he is not here, but he has sent a letter to me that on account of some important previous engagement he had to leave for Bombay last night and therefore would not be present here. He wants, the AIR organisation should be converted into some kind of autonomous organisation. It is a very old question and not one coming up for the first time; perhaps during the course of the past twelve years more than once this question came up before the House. Shri Masani has conceded that the AIR is doing fairly good work. He has also said that the AIR has established a kind of impartiality, and free from political bias it has been functioning so far. Still he has said, that he does not want any kind of government control. I quite appreciate it, because the hon. Member belongs to a party the philosophy of which is no control, at least no government control. And he is honest that way. Therefore it was an academic question for him that he should have raised this point also.

He has tried to make out that so far as the AIR is concerned, if the income from customs, excise and other things should be added, it would be viable. Yes, I do agree. But perhaps one thing he has missed, namely, that though it may be viable that way, it will be difficult for any autonomous organisation to find the large amount of money which is needed for capital projects. This organisation is still in its infancy, if I may say so, as compared to other broadcasting houses, broadcasting houses of other big countries. And that is also one of the main reasons, that unless this broadcasting institution is fully developed it will not, I think, serve the purpose which the hon. Member may have in view when he suggests that it may be transformed or converted into a kind of autonomous organisation.

So far as the principle of the matter is concerned, Government is committed to it, and Shri Masani himself pointed out, that in the agreement signed with these staff artistes and other people the mention made is that if and when it will be transformed into an autonomous organisation their services will be automatically transferred to that organisation.

But apart from the financial question, people are perhaps ultra-sensitive about this Department. All of us are aware of it. And in the present situation of this country, both political and economic, I do not think that Parliament should divest itself of the kind of control it is exercising today on this Department. What do we find today? If anything goes wrong, any little thing, minor things here and there on the All India Radio, the Minister is contacted informally in the Lobby and the Chamber; and Members, not being satisfied, table short-notice question, long-notice question, raise half-an-hour discussion, two-and-half-hours discussion. And every year we have to appear before the whole House for getting these Demands voted where the minutest scrutiny is done; then at the time of the Supplementary Demands; and then through the Estimates Committee, through the Public Accounts Committee. They have such kind of control. And I do concede, it is very necessary. This cannot be achieved if this organisation is made into an autonomous organisation.

The thing is, as I said, during the emergency, my own opinion is that even if this organisation had been an autonomous organisation, when the emergency came it would have been taken over by the Government. There is no question about it. In the very nature of things it cannot be otherwise. The large number of Members who took part in the discussion last year as well as this year have paid this compliment that so far as the

work of the AIR is concerned, with the onset of the emergency they immediately switched on to programmes that were necessary and suitable for the emergency. The entire machinery was geared up. It would have been impossible if this organisation had been an autonomous organisation. Therefore, on all these three counts—financial, political and also because of the emergency—the question of this organisation being converted into an autonomous organisation, at least for the time being, does not arise. I would, therefore, beg of hon. Members not to talk of this at least so long as the emergency continues in this country. (*Interruption*).

The second point which the hon. Member tried to make was with regard to television. There are no two opinions regarding the importance of television as a medium of information, education and also entertainment. If television has to be spread over the entire country, a big country like ours, it will mean crores and crores of rupees. It will mean not only our money but a lot of foreign exchange also. Of course, we have started with a miniature form of television in Delhi. Even people who have come from outside, experts from those countries where television is working very satisfactorily, are fully satisfied with the kind of work which we are doing. But the question is, if you have to take television over the entire country and also have all kinds of television, in the present financial circumstances of the country we cannot do it. Therefore, we have to make a choice. Some hon. Members suggested that if it is a commercial thing, if it is a sponsored thing, it can be done. But the opinion on this matter, apart from the opinion of the Government, amongst the hon. Members of this House, it sharply divided (*Interruption*). The hon. lady Member opposite spoke strongly against it. I want to make one thing clear so that there need be no misapprehension about it. So far as All India Radio is concerned, there is no question of commercialising it. We can never think of it. The

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only question that arises is with regard to television. Though it is a very necessary thing the Government, in the present circumstances of our country, could not give this scheme a very high priority. Therefore, the matter stands where it was. The only thing is, if this House takes a decision and the Government also decides as a matter of high policy, then we have to make a choice between the two. I must make it quite clear that in the foreseeable future you cannot have television in the country unless and until you decide, you make a choice, you weigh in the balance the advantages and disadvantages of having this television by making it a commercialised venture or going without it and take a decision. There is no other reply to this. Therefore, I would like to tell the House my own opinion in this matter. I may have an opinion in this matter, but I keep my mind absolutely open. Hon. Members know it. I have not got this kind of fad, as somebody said, or that kind of fad. I am always open to conviction. If I am convinced about the advantages of having television even if it is sponsored—other countries are there—I will be in favour of it. I have not studied the thing minutely, and therefore I cannot tell you about it. I can only say that so far as I am concerned I keep my mind open. If I am convinced I will certainly throw my weight, whatever little weight, I have, in favour of it. But I have to be convinced of the advantages with regard to this matter.

The third thing which I would like to take up immediately is about the staff artists. Many hon. Members, during the debate and also outside, have tried to impress on me that the condition of these staff artists is very miserable. From whatever little I have been able to know about them, I agree with most of them, that their condition is really miserable and they deserve a very sympathetic consideration. Sometime ago a departmental committee was set up and as a result

of that they got certain kinds of relief. About a year ago another departmental Committee was set up and its report came before me sometime back. Some of its recommendations I have accepted and they have been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance because there are certain financial implications. I am not fully satisfied with what has been done. I have asked that this matter may be examined further, and I can say that this matter has been held up because, as the hon. Member there pointed out yesterday, perhaps, this is the only unfortunate Ministry which for the last seven or eight weeks has been working without a Secretary or even a Joint Secretary.

Shri Hem Barua: So you agree with me?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: True. I am making history that way, because for the first time a Minister had to come before the House with his Demands for Grants when there is neither a Secretary nor a Joint Secretary in his Ministry. Therefore, matters like this have been held up and delayed.

About the staff artists some hon. Members said, and I have thought over it, that some of them in this category are staff no doubt but they are not artists in any way and, therefore, something has got to be done with regard to them, you must separate the chaff from the grain.

Shri Hem Barua: Both are grains but they belong to different baskets.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You should not take the analogy so literally. But I would like to look into this matter because for many of them "staff artist" may be a misnomer.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) Sir, this matter requires some clarification. Why is it that this Ministry has no Secretary or Joint Secretary. Has one not been provided or has his Secretary retired or left his post? What is the position?

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli) He can function better without them.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I only wanted to tell hon. Members why this question has been delayed. It is one of the reasons. Naturally, I should wait till a Secretary comes in. It is a very important matter. I hope this thing will be rectified very soon, particularly when it has been mentioned in this House.

An Hon. Member: Work is suffering.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It is not suffering.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know. It is for you to judge from the way we are placing our Demands and replying to the questions here. But if there is any shortcoming, I hope you will take this point into consideration in that context also.

About transmitters there are no two opinions. We require a large number of high-power transmitters. We are very anxious to expand the work of All India Radio. The only thing that stands in our way is the non-availability of sufficient number of transmitters. We are going to install some transmitters. Some are in the offing. For some which were included in the Third Plan, we have not yet got the foreign exchange. But taking all these into consideration, I am told, even in the Third Plan we will not go beyond 2000 kilowatts while in China—of course, we do not have any definite information due to the iron curtain in China—the general impression is that they have got something like 30,000 kilowatts. Just compare 30,000 with 2000 here! Where do we stand? With regard to the high-power transmitter which is so badly needed, the House wanted that I should expedite this matter. Hon. Members know how it was delayed. There was the VOA deal. After that some kind of negotiations went on and we had sometime back drawn a curtain over it. We have just now started negotiations,

and I am really very grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for having kindly agreed to sanction a large amount of foreign exchange needed for buying this high-power transmitter. We have called for tenders, which are going to be opened on the 24th of March. If necessary, I will have to send some officers of my Ministry to the country concerned to finalise the deal. Because time is the great essence of the matter, if we could not get 1,000 kw., we will be satisfied even with 800 kw. I am told that some East European country has got 800 kw. sets. My experts will go to that country and if they are satisfied with 800 kw. sets, we will have it. If we wait for 1,000 kw., perhaps much valuable time will be lost which we cannot afford to lose. So, we are trying to expedite that matter with this end in view.

Then, the House will appreciate that we will require another high-power transmitter for West Asia also. For the present, we must have one for the South East Asian and African countries and we are trying to expedite it as much as possible.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Have you received any offer from Russia for a high-power transmitter?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know. Tenders have been invited and they have not yet been opened. We have invited tenders only from rupee payment countries.

Yesterday, a reference was made to external publicity and some hon. Members have given some good suggestions. As hon. Members are aware, my Ministry has nothing to do with external publicity. We have no control of any kind over it. Then, my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua charged us for delay, which makes news stale, so far as internal publicity of the External Affairs Ministry is concerned. Since 1958, when the new procedure came into vogue, internal publicity of the External Affairs Ministry is not the

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full responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri Hem Barua: Then I am right.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have taken up this matter and very soon we hope this will be rectified and there will be better co-ordination so that important items of news may not be delayed. But I would like to inform my hon. friends in this connection, particularly Shri Hem Barua, that sometimes it is very necessary not to highlight certain things that Pakistan is doing. If we give publicity to all the atrocities and lurid things that are happening in East Pakistan, I hope my hon. friend and the House will agree, it will not serve a very good purpose. There might be communal excitement in this country and in that way we shall be playing into the hands of our enemies. So, external publicity must try to awaken the conscience of the world and we must tell the world what Pakistan is doing. Our friends in the United Nations and other people sitting and deciding our fate must know what is being done by Pakistan. Our Embassies outside the country must take up this matter in hand without any delay and any amount of money should be spent on this because in these days of publicity whoever has got the better edge of publicity, better edge of propaganda, succeeds in the game. Wherever your gun fails you, your propaganda succeeds. Therefore, we have to pay more attention to this subject.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Minister has stated that certain things should not be published or high-lighted for fear of communal passions being roused. I want to know how he can prevent it when he wants to give it wide publicity outside? How can he do it simultaneously?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am sorry, I have not been able to make myself clear and intelligible to my distinguished friend. All that I said

was that we should not highlight things here. I think all of us know that, situated as we are in the country unfortunately, what highlighting such activities of Pakistan means and where it will lead us to.

Shri Hem Barua: We do not want you to highlight these things because there may be tension here. But that does not mean that you should hide things from our people.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is true. My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, complained that the migration of refugees from East Pakistan to Garo Hills has not been properly publicised and that neither the Films Division nor the Press Information Bureau has taken due notice of it. I have made enquiries in this respect and I would like to point out that the Films Division have made a news reel much earlier than any other foreign agency reaching Garo Hills.

An Hon. Member: It has not been exhibited.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Then, a unit of the Films Division is working in the Garo Hills in order to produce a full documentary on the subject. Similarly, a press delegation has been sent to the Garo Hills, comprising of the representatives of both the foreign and Indian news agencies, and it was sent so that the atrocities committed by Pakistan may be brought to the notice of the world audience. The PTI representative, to whom Shri Hem Barua made a reference, was a member of this delegation. In addition to this, the Press Information Bureau sent its two officers to prepare feature articles and the Bureau released more than 1,000 prints of photograph to the press in India and supplied 720 photographs to the Ministry of External Affairs for publicity abroad.

Shri Tyagi: Was that film exhibited?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Every week we prepare a news reel.

Shri Tyagi: Were they exhibited anywhere in the world?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have prepared the news reels. I am told that clearance must be given by the External Affairs Ministry before we send them to our embassies for exhibition.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Did they cover Tripura?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Then, my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, said that this Ministry depends on five Ministries. That is not correct. In that sense, you can say that every Ministry depends upon the Finance Ministry, this Ministry or that Ministry. Here I would like to make one thing clear. He said that this Ministry is like Draupadi. I may inform my hon. friend that we do not believe, at least I do not believe, in polyandry; we sometimes believe in polygamy.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is an inspiration for us?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask the hon. Minister one question? Does he want to follow the policy of polygamy when our Parliament has decreed that there should be no more of polygamy?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I may inform the hon. Member that in some parts of our country some people are still indulging in polygamy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are not supporting it, I hope?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to ask for a very important point of information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may do it at the end.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What about the Buddhist refugees from East Pakistan coming to Tripura? Has that been covered?

2531 (Ai) LSD—6.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I cannot tell you whether that has been covered. I will make enquiries.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. Your covering is also very late.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Ever since I took up the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I have been concerned about some of the tendencies in the development of the press, to which hon. Members have made reference. During the last decade certain tendencies have been noticed in the growth of our free press which have caused concern both to the Government and to the public. The most significant of these has been the emergence of monopoly trends in the ownership of newspapers. I do not use the word "monopoly" in its literal sense, nor do I deny the fact that even the largest circulated paper in India has a circulation much less as compared to some of the newspapers in other advanced countries.

15 hrs.

But one cannot ignore the tendency towards concentration of ownership of newspapers in the hands of a few people. An important aspect in this trend in ownership has been that newspapers, specially the bigger newspapers, are gradually passing into the hands of big industrialists. The Report of the Registrar of Newspapers of India for 1963 gives some idea of the monopolistic trends prevalent in the newspaper industry. It has been pointed out that in 1962 the circulation of daily newspapers under common ownership constituted as much as 65.9 per cent of all the circulation of all the dailies put together. My Ministry has been conscious of these tendencies and has taken various steps from time to time to discourage them. It is possible that the Monopoly Commission which is being appointed by the Ministry of Finance as indicated by the hon. Minister of Finance in his Budget speech will

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examine these tendencies and recommend action on the subject.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Again another committee.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The real agency will be the Press Council. I will come to it later.

But apart from the dangers potent that these tendencies of ownership indicate, it cannot be denied that for the healthy development of democracy it is necessary that smaller newspapers should grow and this opinion making medium should be as diversified as possible. The hold of the bigger newspaper chains on the political and economic life of the country can be harmful unless their expansion is counterbalanced by constant encouragement to the small and language papers. Faced with unequal competition the small newspapers also have been pressing the Government from time to time to take measures for the healthy development of the smaller, more specially the Indian language newspapers and periodicals in the country. I am aware of the handicaps which these newspapers have. I am equally conscious of the fact that there will be a substantial increase in the number of newspaper readers in the next 20 years when the country should have attained about 60 per cent literacy or more. With the adoption of Hindi as the national language and other Indian languages as official languages in the States the influence and circulation of English newspapers is bound to decline. Also, as a result of the growing prosperity in the rural areas there would be a better scope for small papers in different ways devoted to local and rural interest.

For surveying the entire problem of the development of small and language newspapers in the country I have decided to appoint a small committee of non-officials under the chairmanship of Shri R. R. Diwakar. The Committee will be asked to submit its report within the next four

months. I hope, its recommendations will be helpful in undertaking measures for the healthy growth of the small and language newspapers in the country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What are the names of its members?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Under the chairmanship of Shri R. R. Diwakar.

Shri R. S. Pandey: How many members?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Who are the members?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know; but some of the Members of Parliament will certainly be associated with it.

Although I am conscious that small and language newspapers should grow in our country, I am equally keen that our newspapers should provide really good reading material to our people.

In this connection I must tell the House one thing. We cannot ignore having first class newspapers. As in all industries small industries are necessary and we are trying to do all that is possible to encourage those small industries like the Khadi and Village industries by giving them all kinds of subsidies but we cannot do away with Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur or heavy engineering elsewhere; so, we must understand that in the newspaper industry we must have first-class newspapers. We are going to encourage by all means these small newspapers on Indian language newspapers, but we must have first-class newspapers. There is no doubt about it. Today having first-class newspapers means investment of at least a crore of rupees. We must realise this as to what can be done. In the general industry the problem is very easily solved. We can just say, "Start those things in the public sector"; but we cannot think of a public sector in the newspaper industry. Therefore, naturally, there is no denying the fact that first-class newspapers must exist because most of us—I say

this without fear of contradiction—even the very eminent people sitting opposite who are very learned professors, hardly get time these days to read serious books.

Shri Hem Barua: We find time for that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Our knowledge today is derived from the reading of newspapers. Therefore the knowledge of today is called journalistic knowledge. Journalistic knowledge always means shallow knowledge, a Jack-of-all-trades. That is true. The days of Milton are gone when we could sit in a cloister and have research. Those days are gone. All our knowledge is what we had from our college days. Most of us are busy in our avocations and we hardly get the time to read even the newspaper, what to say of the articles appearing in it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the hon. Minister's attention to what George Bernard Shaw said. George Bernard Shaw said that modern literature is journalism.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Maybe; my hon. friend is supporting what I said. Therefore what I want to drive at and I want the House to understand and appreciate is this that our first-class newspapers are nowhere when you compare them with first-class newspapers in other advanced countries. As you will see, crores of rupees are required for a first-class newspaper; otherwise, what happens to some of these progressive and very good newspapers which have been started? They come and complain to me that in spite of the fact that they have collected a large amount of money, they are languishing for funds immediately after six to eight months. So,

it requires a large amount of money, best men in the managerial staff and other things.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
What about advertisements?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Therefore what I suggest is that it should be done through co-operatives or through a trust. So far as the co-operatives are concerned, it has not made any headway here; but it can be a trust. There was another thing which was pointed out to me and which, to me at least, appeared to be a way out. There also we should make a distinction.

15.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

There are publishing houses and people who are having other industries and are owning the newspapers. There are people in other countries who have a much bigger newspaper industry—our industry, compared to them, is nothing—but there is a distinction. There is a condition elsewhere that industrialists who have other industries do not run the newspaper industry. Here in India some of the big industrialists have the newspaper industry also. There are others also, like the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindu* and the *Janmabhoomi*, which are absolutely publishing houses. I hope, they have no other industry. But somebody must come forward, either through co-operatives or by means of the trust.

Another method was pointed out to me, that is, these people who have got big newspapers should agree to make the editorial staff absolutely independent so far as the policy of the paper is concerned and they remain concerned only with the managerial

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things and making profit out of it. I think, to some extent that might also solve the problem. But, as some people say, you talk of this kind of a monopoly, but what about the monopoly of the political parties' papers? Some papers have got some rigidity. They are so rigid that the others, the party papers, naturally, must propagate their party politics and party philosophy. So, all these difficulties are there and the Press Council, as the hon. Member has suggested, is the only solution. The Press Commission has also referred to it. Even if you want to do it by executive order, we cannot stop anything from being done. It is for certain things. If you want it to be done, I think, legislation has got to be brought before the House or even the Constitution might have to be amended. All these difficulties are there; but the Press Council seems to be a good solution for it. The Press Commission has also recommended that all these matters should be placed before the Press Council.

In connection with the Press Council the hon. lady Member has asked as to why it has been delayed. I think, she knows it and other hon. Members of the House also know it that the Press Council Bill has had a very chequered career. Some six or seven years ago it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha passed it and it came to this House in the lame-duck session. It was shunted out and for five years it was put into cold storage, this and that. Ultimately we have succeeded to some extent and we have introduced this Bill in the other House. As to why the matter was delayed, Government is not so much responsible as the Press people. There arose differences and controversies. We have been able to solve certain differences which arose. But like the hydra-headed monster, again those controversies and differences have arisen. Therefore I have decided to discuss this matter separately with the working journalists and also with the big newspapers or proprietor-

cum-editors, as they are called, as also together. I hope to iron out those differences and very soon we will be able to place the Press Council Bill on the statute-book. That might solve this complicated question of monopoly, monopolistic trend and so on and so forth.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the price page schedule?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am sorry I am not so up-to-date as she is. I have not read that Supreme Court judgement. I will have it examined and see what can be done.

Then, I come to D.A.V.P. There also I think, most of the hon. Members have commented very adversely about some kind of discrimination. I think most of their criticisms are not based on facts. It is true the situation sometime before was that a great percentage of advertisement was going to English papers. But the things have changed now. In the course of two years, 51 per cent, so far as the money value is concerned, of the total advertisement at the disposal of the Government goes to the Indian language papers. As regards classified things, it is 33 per cent. Of course, so far as space is concerned, 75 per cent goes to the language papers. Therefore, it is not proper to say that we are making any kind of discrimination. But the past legacies and the past things are there. We cannot overnight rectify old things and practices. We are trying to do all that is possible. My hon. friend Shri Shastri said that so far as this policy of advertisement is concerned, we are guided by the kind of criticism levelled against the Government or the people concerned. I can assure him that it was not in existence. Ever since I took charge of this Ministry, I have laid great emphasis that we are not going to use any restraint, political or otherwise.

Now, regarding these C.I.S. people, some mention has been made. Even outside the House, some Members

have mentioned it to me saying they are very unfortunate people. The U.P.S.C. wants them to appear for an examination. They were recruited departmentally. I have written a personal letter to the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission and on human grounds at least I have appealed to him and I have requested him to reconsider the matter. He should not ask those people to appear for an examination. They are doing very fine work. I have no doubt about that. It is very difficult to appear for an examination. If an eminent professor sitting opposite to me is also asked to take an examination again, I do not know what will happen to him. It will be difficult for him to obtain the same number of marks which he had been securing during student days.

Shri Hem Barua: We appear in an examination every five years.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is a different kind of examination. If we are asked to take an examination sitting at the table and answering those questions—I do not know—most of us would have failed.

Then, about the Publications Division, the same kind of criticism was levelled. That was also based not on correct facts. Some hon. Member opposite said that all these pamphlets are being published in English. That is absolutely wrong. Out of 50 lakhs of pamphlets which we have published—and they are absolutely for free distribution in all States—5 lakhs were published in English and 45 lakhs were published in all these 14 languages.

Shri Hem Barua: Have you translated these things, like, "Music of India," "Dances of India" or the speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru in any other language?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Everybody is not interested in Jawaharlal

Nehru's speeches, but the important excerpts which really concern . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Everybody is. That is the trouble.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am speaking honestly. Some of the speeches may be of great interest for me or for my hon. friend sitting opposite but not for the general people, not for the rural people. Of course, we have taken care to publish out of those biographies also some important excerpts in the form of pamphlets and brochures.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the "Dances of India"? The people are interested in the dances of India.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the dances I do not know.

Now, I would like to come to border publicity. We know that border publicity is very weak. We have tried to strengthen our transmitters and radios. We want really to strengthen these transmitters and other things, all our publicity, right from Kutch to Kohima. There is no doubt about it. We have been ignoring it but we cannot afford to ignore it any more in the light of what had happened two years before. Therefore, we have prepared a scheme and I hope it will get the sanction of the Finance Ministry and under that scheme we will have several publicity officers and these kinds of departments all over this border area from Kutch right upto Kohima.

Then, I would like to say a word about this Films Division. Some criticism has been made with regard to the films. My own personal attention has been drawn to that and some personal references have also been made that I should go and see cinemas more often.

Shri Hem Barua: That is a good suggestion and you, Sir, also advise him to do so.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I must tell the House that—I can very well

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count the number of films which I have seen in my life—before taking charge of this Ministry I used to see at least one film every year. Now, I think, I will have to do it more often. But one thing I must make clear. Ever since I took charge . . .

Shri Hem Barua: In that way, you deserve to be removed from the Ministry.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Ever since I have taken charge of this Ministry, I have come in contact with first-class producers and I have impressed upon them about the quality of films. But I must say, the kind of condemnation which is coming here as if all our films produced are rotten and full of vulgarism and what not is absolutely wrong. Some of our films have won international awards. Documentary films have been very much appreciated. The foreigners who have come here and who are supposed to be the critics of the films have paid a tribute. They say, "By and large, your films are much better than many of the films produced in other countries." I will tell you about this film business. We are also sensitive people. There are some people of the type of Vinobha Bhave and there are people at the other extreme. I say, so far as the Government policy is concerned, we do not fully subscribe to the philosophy of the hon. Member sitting opposite and the philosophy of Mr. Masani. We always have a mid-way between the two. Therefore, likewise in the film industry also, we do not want and we cannot afford to be absolutely puritanic. Some people say everything which savours of love matter or romance is bad. At least, I do not know. What is romance? There is nothing wrong in romance. I say with all respect, look at our culture. You read your *Geeta Govinda*. What kind of songs you get there? Then, you read this *Krishna Leela* in *Shrimad Bhagavat*. What kind of things are there? Again, read what Tulsidas said when he talked of *Sringhar*. Then, a man like Rama . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister should address the Speaker.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think, this is a subject on which I can ignore you.

Mr. Speaker: There is no subject on which the Speaker can be ignored.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I stand corrected.

I was saying that let us look at the proper perspective. This was what Rama said when he was talking to his younger brother Lakshman. Lakshman always looked upon Rama as his father. Nobody talks of love matters or this kind of 'Beloved'. etc. to younger people. But Rama said to Lakshman:

घन घमंड गरजत नभ घोरा,
प्रिया हीन डरपत मन मोरा ।

Again, let us look at what Surdas has said. He had no business to bring in the *kanchuki* etc. He said:

निमि दिन बरसत नयन हमारे
सदा रहत पावस ऋतु हम पर,
जब ते स्याम मिधारे ।

It is all right up till now. But he says further:

अंजन धिर न रहतु अखियन में,
कर कपोल भए कारे ।

He should have stopped at least there. But, no, he says further:

कंचुकि पट मुखत नहीं कबहूँ,
उर बिच बहत पनारे ।

I can quote illustrations like this from our own culture, from all our sacred books, as we call them. So, it is no use making this kind of criticism.

Again, a very celebrated Urdu poet has said this about romance. He was a very celebrated poet. . .

Shri Tyagi: The younger generation in the House is very happy.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): So is the older generation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Shri Tyagi is being revived with youth.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: A very celebrated Urdu poet, not of the ordinary or vulgar type, but of a very celebrated type had this to say:

जो लिए जवानी के चार दिन, ✓
जिन्दगी उम्र भर के लिए नहीं होती।

I suppose my hon. friends would have followed this. The life of a person for four days during his period of romance or during his romantic period when he was young is his life; the rest of his life is no life at all and he just drags on.

Shri Hem Barua: Today, I am convinced of what George Bernard Shaw has said that every man above forty is a scoundrel.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That may be so; I do not know; but it will apply to my hon. friend also.

I was seriously talking about this thing. Let us not say that it is so loose and all that kind of thing. By all means we must curb what is bad, and we must ensure that such films should not be exhibited as would demoralise us or spoil our morals or spoil our young men or young women or children. In fact, we do not allow such kinds of pictures. But then, going to the extreme is not also good. On both sides, extremes are bad. We do not believe in extremes. We always believe in the centre....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Centre forward. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We ought to be more serious now. The hon. Minister may kindly look towards me and then speak.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I was talking seriously about this question of film censorship. This is what I am thinking about the matter seriously.

When we wanted to appoint a chairman for that Board, I was in search of a proper person and I just wanted to have a 'middling' man, who is not absolutely puritanic and who would not also be a person who would allow everything to be displayed and screened.

Therefore, I may tell you that so far as the policy of Government is concerned, we would see that no vulgar thing is allowed to be displayed. All vulgar things are bad. There is no doubt about it, whether it be romance or anything else. Even if you take your food vulgarly, that is also bad. Therefore, vulgarity must be avoided. But we should not be so absolutely sensitive or ultra-sensitive about many things appearing in the films. After all, the main purpose of a film is entertainment. Of course, there is also the purpose of education, moral uplifting etc. which are also necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You mean, do not be prudish.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: But the predominant thing is entertainment. What is happening today? Some hon. Members have mentioned about the Bhojpuri film, and said that this Bhojpuri film has become a curse and so on. Recently, there was one film song about which somebody mentioned:

गंगा मैया तोहे पियरी चढ़ावों ✓
सैयां से कर दे मिलनवा हो राम।

This picture has become so popular that in Bihar and UP they have minted money; we do not know how much money they have collected....

An hon. Member: In Calcutta also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know, but this picture has become so

[Shri Satya Narain Sinha] popular. One of the songs from this film is broadcast so often. As you know, in All India, Radio, there is a system by which all the people all over the country write letters to All India Radio saying that they want to hear a particular record; after all, they are the customers, and, therefore, the All India Radio cannot help acceding to their request; when hundreds of letters are received—and their names are also announced—the song is broadcast. I was surprised to find that one of the songs was put on the air so many times. I have been often hearing it.

Shri Hem Barua: I have also heard it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The song is as follows:

कैसन के जाऊं बजरिया लंगवा नजर
लगावें ने

बी त्यागी : यही आप का हाल है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is true. But my hon. friend must know that I am in the public gaze all the time.

I do not think that I have anything more to say. As I had said earlier, at the time of the discussion of the Demands for Grants, Ministers should listen more and talk less. If I have not replied, therefore, to any of the specific things which have been referred to by hon. Members, hon. Members should not think that I have ignored them. All those points are before me and I would certainly examine them carefully and dispassionately and whatever possible and feasible will be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of information. Will the hon. Minister tell the House whether the Voice of America agreement has been finally scrapped and if so, what alternative arrangements are being made to acquire powerful transmitters to counteract Chinese propaganda?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am sorry that my hon. friend always comes late only for drawing our attention to the quorum business . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had consulted my friends also before I put that question.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have definitely said that the matter is completely finished, so far as the Voice of America deal is concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: Yesterday, in the course of my speech, I had referred to the secret transmitter operating from somewhere in Assam, and made a reference to what *The Dawn* has said from Karachi. May we have an idea about that from the hon. Minister?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I had a talk with the hon. Member. He has given me a certain clue, and I am trying to probe into it and trace it further.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the hon. Minister has tried to gear up the machinery of the Home Ministry to locate this secret transmitter?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is what I have stated. I have got the clue from my hon. friend. Unfortunately, after that, the Home Minister has not been here. He is coming back in a day or two, and I would certainly have a talk with him on this. It is a very important and a very serious matter and we cannot ignore it. We must try to find out the culprit, and if he is found out, I do not know what to say, but if I have my way, I think he should be . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Hanged.

Mr. Speaker: I have also a request to make to the hon. Minister that when his speech is sent to him for correction, he may kindly see that all the phrases 'Mind you', 'Look at this' etc. may be corrected.

Shri Hem Barua: You want the songs also to be corrected?

Mr. Speaker: No, I was referring to phrases like 'Mind you', 'Look at this' etc.

I shall now put all the cut motions together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 61 to 63 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 62—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,41,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. 6 hours have been allotted for the discussion of these Demands.

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 71—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 72—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,34,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 73—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

Hon. Members who want to move cut motions to these Demands may do so now.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to take steps to give direction to the labour movement in respect of organisation and employment.* (1)].

Shri H. C. Soy (Singhbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to check exploitation of tribal labourers including young girls from Bihar* (2)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to supervise the implementation of the Cement Wage Board* (3)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to check the exploitation of adivasi labourers in the Kynite mines in Bihar* (4)].

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to compel the employers (both in public and private sectors) to recruit their employees through the Employment Exchanges (6)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the ever-growing unemployment problem (7)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to guarantee need-based minimum wage to the employees of Industrial Undertakings (8)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Wage Board for the workers of Engineering Industries (9)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to guarantee minimum wage to the agricultural workers. (10)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make adequate safety measures for the industrial workers (11)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt proper measures for the security of service of all the Trade Union officials and functionaries in the Industrial establishments (12)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and

Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to guarantee recognition to Trade Unions having the confidence of the Majority workers of an Undertaking (13)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce gratuity for the workers and employees of all the organised industries (14)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take suitable and prompt action against the employers who do not implement the awards and judgments given by courts and tribunals. (15)].

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

'कि श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग में से १०० रुपये कम कर दिये जायें'।

[ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी की समस्या (१६)]

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Impact of inflationary pressures on the living conditions of the labour (17)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illusory character of the use in money incomes and the need for conferring commodity benefits (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of the recommendations of the Bonus Commission (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Recognition of Unions (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of the Workers' Education Programme (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Employment Exchange Procedures (22)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Educated unemployment and the steps taken to tackle the problem (23)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Employment Policy (24)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Performance of Employment Exchanges, Employment counselling and manpower studies (25)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Maintenance of Consumer Price Index Numbers (26)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Conditions and problems of contract labour (27)].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of International Conventions and recommendations (Convention No. 119 and Recommendation Nos. 118 and 119) (28)].

Mr. Speaker: These Demands and Cut Motions are now before the House.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: As in previous years, we have before us the report of the Labour Ministry. From the report, it appears—from the very beginning to the end—that everything on the labour front is quite o.k. The Minister has placed before us a very rosy picture. But what is the reality in the industrial field? May I put some relevant questions to the Minister and expect replies at the end of the discussion?

In the report, it has been stated that the guiding policy adopted by Government is the code of discipline, the industrial truce resolution and other agreements. But if we go over what has happened after the adoption of those resolutions and agreements, the single biggest factor confronting the common man and the working class is the rise in prices. In the industrial truce resolution, Government had given an assurance that they would hold the price line. Where is that assurance now? I ask both the Centre and the States. The price of every essential commodity is going up every day, and there is absolutely no check. There is not a single item entering into the family budget of the working people that has remained unaffected. This phenomenon has reached its extreme limit in the recent period. It has been estimated by objective and reliable sources that a rise to the extent of 15—40 per cent has taken place all over the country in the last one year. Prices of cheap grains have shot up to heights beyond

the reach of the poorest section of people in both towns and villages. Not only high prices; there is absolutely physical non-availability of foodgrains, creating almost a famine condition in many places.

Another very dangerous situation is the unchecked blackmarketing by big traders and hoarders all over the country. Government tries to bypass its responsibility by explaining away this development as a product mainly of natural causes like agricultural shortfalls, unfavourable climate etc. My experience—and I hope this is the experience of everybody—is that this is an absolute misstatement of facts. This crisis is essentially a man-made one. First, the monopolists, big traders and their agents create artificial shortages and boost up prices to amass unheard of profits. I will come to the profits earned by employers in the last one year later on. But before that, I must deal with this point. There are instances of obstruction and sabotage of the full utilisation of productive capacity which is in the control of these big owners and for which there is an urgent demand by the people. The extent to which these human sharks can go and how daring and powerful they can be can be seen in how they created the so-called shortage of rice in West Bengal with black-market prices ruling higher than those during the great famine in 1943. Prices of wheat have increased by more than 25 per cent even in wheat-producing areas. There was also the sugar scandal.

It is a matter of great indignation to the workers that Government has not at all cared to protect the people and the workers from the robbery and exploitation of these profiteers. There was a promise even in the last Standing Labour Committee meeting that wherever there were more than 350 workers employed, the employers would open a cheap grain shop. I will request the Minister to visit the industrial areas in West Bengal and see how many are really existing. I

know that in some big industries owned by Birla, and some other industries, there is no such thing as fair price shops or cheap grain shops. The result is that the workers have to go to the market to buy their necessities at exorbitant rates. This is the situation. The Government has totally failed in giving effect to the assurance given at the time of adopting the industrial truce resolution.

There was another promise, that in case of dismissals, discharges or any disputes, the matter would be referred to arbitration for a speedy settlement. From the report and the papers given to us yesterday, it will be seen that the incidence of violation of the industrial truce resolution by employers is more than that by employees. I know that in our part—it is the same in every part of the country—the employers never want to go to arbitration. They will always prefer at the most a tribunal. Just see what is taking place in Calcutta. From last December, 7,000 workers at Jay Engineering Works are on strike. The Union intimated both the State Government and the Central Government to come forward for a settlement of the dispute before the strike was started. But nothing was done by either, resulting in this prolonged strike. Even now, I request the Minister personally to intervene in the matter and not stick to the age-old position 'First, withdraw the strike; then we will talk'. That cannot deliver the goods now. This is a personal request which I made yesterday and which I repeat now during this discussion.

Dearness allowance was supposed to compensate for the rise in prices, and Government had assured that dearness allowance would be linked with the cost of living index, but what is Government doing now? Just go to any industrial undertaking owned and managed by the Government at Durgapur, Bhilai or Sindri, and you will find that nothing of that sort is there. A flat rate of dearness allow-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya] :
 ance is given, and there is no increase in spite of the increase in the cost of living index. The class four employees of the Government got an increase of Rs. 2, but even this paltry increase has been denied to the employees of the Central Government undertakings. May I request the Labour Minister to deal with this matter from a human point of view, realising to what extent the workers are passing through.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Passing through what?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Passing through hardships because of the rising costs.

Another very important point that is agitating the workers all over India is the manner of compilation of the consumer price index. All the central trade union organisations have raised this matter many a time at the tripartite level, but nothing has yet been done. That the system of compilation is wrong and that the workers are suffering as a consequence has been established by the reports of the expert committees set up in Bombay and Ahmedabad after the threatened strike by the workers there. The Bombay committee found that the index was faulty by 29 points, while the Ahmedabad committee came to the conclusion that it was so by 19 points. If such committees are set up in other centres, the result will be the same.

So, now Government has come forward with a new series of cost of living index, and they are going to change the method. That is good, but before that you must rectify the old series. In Calcutta, certain indices were frozen a long time back. For instance, house rent has gone up at least ten times, and now the calculation is made on the basis of the rates existing ten years ago.

Shri Kapur Singh: Fifty times up or fifty per cent up?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Ten times up. A room which you could get for Rs. 10 then will cost you now at least Rs. 100.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : सरदार जी ! इतने नजदीक बैठने हैं फिर भी नहीं समझते ।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : हमारे बोलने में गलती होगी ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: This faulty calculation must immediately be changed, and the workers' organisations and trade unions must be taken into confidence while compiling the cost of living index figures. I know that some trade unions of Dehli went to the labour officers in charge of this thing to know how the calculation is done, but they were not allowed to go into the records maintained there. So, if this thing continues, how does Government expect that the workers will come forward more and more to co-operate and to increase production?

Shri A. P. Sharma: My hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya and his party have already boycotted this committee.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I am coming to that. It is not only the organisation with which I am associated, namely AITUC, but I learn from press reports that the HMS has also gone out of this committee. That is natural. If the INTUC people want to do any good to the workers, the day is coming when they will have to go out of this committee. You cannot remain there. You will see that the prices go up and faulty index figures are maintained by the Government and the employers. Do you mean to say you will be there to serve the employers? If you are with the workers, you will have to come out of that.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should address the Chair. I would not go out.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: It is true that the AITUC has gone out of that committee; as it is always with the workers, and fighting for the cause of the workers, it had to do it.

Not only this. In Bombay after a threat of strike, you appointed this committee . . .

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): He has not appointed.

Mr. Speaker: After two years, the hon. Member should learn how to address the Chair.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Thank you.

So, if Government really wants to see that the rise in the cost of living is duly compensated, and not intentionally and deliberately conceal the rise so as to deny the workers a reasonable increase in dearness allowance, Government must set up everywhere committees like that in Bombay to change the method of compilation of the cost of living index figures. So far it has not been done. I request the Government to do something immediately for the workers, to increase their present emoluments at least by 25 per cent both in the public and private sectors. That will, to some extent, minimise the hardships faced by the workers now.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What will happen if prices rise?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: For that I would request them to take some steps so as to bring down the cost of essential commodities at least by 25 per cent. If this is done it will create an atmosphere in which workers will be enthused to work and production will increase automatically. If it is not done, there is no alternative to the workers but to strike work. In the tripartite talks you will assure some-

thing which will not be implemented or respected. We do not want that such things should take place in the country. To avoid that something must be done positively by the Government so that situation may improve. The worst sufferers in this period are lakhs of workers of less organised sweated sectors of industry and trade. It may be that in the case of some of them the minimum wages were fixed but that has become out dated. In the meantime the situation has changed; prices have increased; production has increased. There are still many where even this minimum benefit of minimum wages has not yet been given. The Minister should see that where minimum wages were fixed a long time back, they should be revised; where there is no minimum wage fixed, the minimum wage should be fixed.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

From the report it appears that Government is tackling the issue of unemployment more or less satisfactorily. It says that in the beginning of the Third Plan the figure of employment was 12.9 million and in 1963 it is 13.45 million. It will appear that something more than ten lakhs new employment have been offered. But could you tell me how you have compiled this account? It is from the live register maintained by the employment exchanges. They consist mostly of town people. But I know that even fifty per cent of the unemployed persons do not approach the employment exchanges. Moreover there are thousands and lakhs of people unemployed in semi-urban and rural areas. They never come to the employment exchanges and their account is not here. Whatever may be the figures of the Ministry, unemployment problem is becoming more and more serious. Government should do something to tackle this problem on a larger scale.

There is a provision that every employer should report his vacancy to-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

the employment exchange. But that is not done. Neither the Government nor the big industrialists do so; even when it is done, it is done in a ticklish way. The Act says that a vacancy for more than 3 months should be reported to the employment exchange. The employers show that the post is vacant for 89 days and recruit their own men. And after 89 days they employ the same man as a new hand. Thus they avoid the obligation imposed by this Act.

During the last year budget debate I raised the question of employment in West Bengal. There was a great agitation in West Bengal that people are discriminated in employment by the Birla Industries and other big industrialists. It was raised in West Bengal Assembly so many times. Once, one Mr. Sattar, one time West Bengal Labour Minister, tried to settle this problem but it has not been solved. I request the Labour Minister to look into the matter and stop this discrimination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 27 minutes; there is another Member from his Party wanting to speak.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Taking opportunity of the Emergency, they had—the private employers had—increased their profits. I have no time at my disposal to quote all the figures; I will give only a few examples. The ESSO Standard earned gross profits of Rs. 326.40 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 376.25 lakhs in 1962-63. The corresponding figures for the Indian Iron are Rs. 523 lakhs and Rs. 555 lakhs; for Indian Tobacco, Rs. 139.91 lakhs and Rs. 177.45 lakhs. The profits have increased. The share of the workers in the output has gone down. There are no statistics wherefrom I could gather this information but according to the annual survey of industries, the share of salary, wages, etc. in the ex-factory value of output went down from 16.28 per cent in 1951 to 13.79 per cent in 1961. The data for the later period is not available but pre-

sent indications show that it has gone down still further during the latter period. The wage of the Central Government employees is less than 16 per cent as on the eve of Independence. I have calculated this on the basis of the First Pay Commission report. This is the position. On the one hand, you see the profit is going up but on the other hand the share of the workers in the output is going down. This is the feature. I have no time; otherwise,.....

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will take another 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I am afraid your party will have to forgo another chance in this debate. There are other opposition groups also.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I have something more to say. During the second Plan, the Government gave an assurance that a wage board would be set up for the engineering industries. Taking the plea of some complicity, year after year, they were giving that promise, but in reality, they have not set up that wage board. Last year, when Shri Nanda was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Labour, he assured us that he would set up some committees. I do not know what has taken place. This year also, the Government have said that some committee would be set up. 30 per cent of the total number of workers in India is employed in engineering industries; their condition is deteriorating day by day. We in India now require the best, talented, skilled workers. If they get no chance and if they remain dissatisfied, how can we progress? In the case of industries like jute, textiles, mines and iron and steel, they have set up the wage boards. In the case of iron and steel, a wage board has been set up, and so, why not do the same in the case of

engineering industries? More than 12 lakh workers are engaged in the engineering industry. I know the workers in this industry are getting agitated and they are preparing for a countrywide movement. About two months back in Hyderabad, about 400 representatives from the different centres had met, and they urged upon the Government to set up a wage board for the engineering industry. I request the Government to see that this thing is expedited.

Coming to the Bonus Commission, the Bonus Commission has submitted its report after 25 months and after spending so much money. When they have submitted the report, the Government now say that they are examining it. How long will they take? They appointed a Commission; they appointed an expert on that Commission, and the Commission came to a decision, and now again, the Government say that the report must be thoroughly examined and that it should be sent to the States. I want a categorical assurance from the Minister as to whether they want to shelve it or whether they want to approve and pass it in this session of the Lok Sabha. The workers want to know it. Though the Bonus Commission has submitted its report, the Government are not ready to see that the workers get the benefit out of it. So, I humbly request the Government to see that their examination of the report must be completed within this session and the workers must get the benefit at least from this year.

Then there is the jute wage board. It has given its decision, and it has been implemented according to the report of the Government. But I would invite the Minister to come to West Bengal and see that in many mills it has been only partly implemented; particularly in respect of the *badli* workers, the temporary men, the recommendations have not

been implemented, and the workers are aggrieved.

In Andhra Pradesh, in two factories the workers are on strike. What is the good of it? After so many years, after so much of labour, when the wage board comes to a decision, and when Parliament approves it, even then the employers refuse to implement it in toto. So, this must be looked into so that workers may not suffer any longer.

Then the Government have declared that a second textile wage board would be set up. I humbly request the Minister to see that it may be set up earlier, because the wages, excluding the dearness allowance, of the textile workers are very low in many places. This time that must be dealt with so that the question of real wage may be considered and the workers may get a reasonably real wage from the Wage Board.

Regarding the ESI, it is good that the families have been included in West Bengal also. But so far as I know, the families do not get any hospital facilities. Then the families of women workers also are not covered by it. There is another complication which the workers are facing.

For taking medicine and getting payment for their leave, there is a paraphernalia and a complicated process. This thing must be made easy so that the workers may not have to go through so many channels, for getting Rs. 2 as leave wages, since he has to spend some more money by way of remaining absent from the factory or by way of travelling expenses. This thing must be remedied and the process must be made easy.

Last year, I referred to the issue of loans from the provident fund. There is no such provision in the case of factories which are not exempted. For instance, in the case of jute, the jute workers get loans. For the sickness of a worker, the

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

worker may get a loan from the provident fund, or for the marriage ceremony of a worker's daughter he may get a loan. But in the factories which are not exempted, this system does not prevail. What is the alternative to the workers in such cases? He has to go to the money-lender to take loans at exorbitant rates of interest. I request that this aspect may kindly be looked into.

Recently, after the decontrol of steel, some 750 workers in Calcutta are facing a serious difficulty. I know that the Minister in charge of steel will deal with it, but the Labour Minister has got a responsibility in this matter also. From the very beginning, these workers—they are white-collar workers—always suffer from an indecision on the part of the authorities. Sometimes they were reverted; sometimes new recruits were taken; and ultimately no decision was taken. Always they have been suffering from an indecision on the part of the Government. Now, they are going to be declared surplus and most probably they have already been declared so. What will be the fate of these people? That is my point. The matter has to be dealt with specially by the Labour Ministry so that these people may not be thrown out of employment. Employ them somewhere in Calcutta on the same pay; it may not be on the same job but some job of a similar type. That is my request. I request the hon. Minister to look into it.

Before I conclude, I should like to refer to the report which, as I have already stated, says that the number of strikes has decreased in the last one year and that the man-days lost in comparison to the last year has gone down. That is true, but the situation will not remain as it is now. The workers are getting prepared to fight their cause and fight for their right for the faulty calculation in the compilation of the cost of living index. That is a fraud; nothing but a

fraud. You say that only three per cent has been the increase in the CLI figure, but the *Times of India* and the *Statesman* say that there has been an increase from 15 per cent to 40 per cent in the points. So, is not the Government's figure a false one? So, if we continue in this way, the workers will not sit idle. They are already agitated. A month back 50,000 workers all over India resorted to hunger strike simply to draw the attention of the Government that they should do something. I have seen it in the papers that HMS has also decided to call upon the workers for a strike if the situation does not improve.

As hon. Member: Complication.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: So, we have got no alternative. That is why AITUC has given a call to the workers to be united on these issues. AITUC has given a call to other trade union organisations also, "let us join together and let us fight for this just cause." It will not only help the workers to have their reasonable right, but also help the country. That is why AITUC has given this call for unity to all the trade unions to fight against the faulty calculation of the DA, for reduction in prices and for the immediate increase by 25 per cent of the emoluments both in the public and private sectors. So, I expect that in the meantime Government will come forward with some positive suggestions and some positive proposals, so that condition may improve instead of getting deteriorated more and more.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, I have listened to the eloquent speech.....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Not eloquent.

Shri A. P. Sharma: ...and the fiery speech of my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya, who has been, according to him, playing only one role and that is voicing the demand of the workers. Whether those demands are of the workers or whether there is always

a political motive behind those demands, I have nothing to say. The whole country and the working-class movement in this country is fully aware of it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Tell the House.

Shri A. P. Sharma: That is why I am telling the House. Coming to the periodical rehearsal about which we have heard just now, there is no doubt that the working class in this country are really facing hardships, but they have not responded to these calls because they know the real motive behind them.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What is your alternative?

Shri A. P. Sharma: Before I come to the subject, I want to deal with, I would touch one or two points made out just now by my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya. It is known throughout the country that recently the AITUC has been playing a very peculiar role, based on their political ideology, with the intention of advancing their political motives and make it successful in this country. One of the things which Mr. Bhattacharya mentioned just now is that a time may come when the INTUC also will have to come out. I do not know from where. The reference was about the Government committee. This House must know why the AITUC boycotted this Committee. It was only because AITUC was the subject-matter of discussion. Their failures and their acts of omission and commission were the subject-matter of discussion in the committee. That was why they were not prepared to get their actions probed into.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): AITUC is not afraid of facing it. It has written a long letter to the Labour Minister and he has not even replied to that.

Shri A. P. Sharma: They will not face it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: They will face it and they are facing it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, he has spoken the mind of the All India Trade Union Congress and the Communist Party in this country. He has made my job very easy. I do not want to deal with that point at great length. He said that they are preparing for a fight.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Speak something about the lot of workers.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The whole country must know what is the idea behind this preparation for a fight. The idea is that the All India Trade Union Congress even from the day—3rd November, 1962—the industrial truce resolution was passed was never faithful to work out that industrial truce resolution. This House is aware that immediately after the passing of the industrial truce resolution the Members of the Communist Party in this House began to demand good treatment for those heroes who had been imprisoned for their alleged activities against the interests of this country—that is, pro-Chinese activities.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: That was the demand made everywhere.

Shri A. P. Sharma: They made a demand for the release of the people who were arrested. Now, their latest demand is to lift the emergency when the emergency is very much in this country due to the threat by China and Pakistan on our border. Well, Sir, I do not like to deal with the difference between the Chinese philosophy and the Russian philosophy because there is no time, otherwise I would also like to deal with that.

Sir, I have started with these points only to place before this House that the preparation for a fight about which Shri Bhattacharya mentioned

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

is only a political prepartation and the country and the Government should be fully prepared to meet this challenge. So far as the working class in this country is concerned, they have been trying for some time in the past and I hope when the time comes, they will see that the majority of the working class in this country do not fall into the trap laid by them.

Now, while supporting the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry, at the very outset, I would like to welcome the hon. Minister, Shri Sanjivayya, as Labour Minister.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Too late.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Well, I have to place you before him. Sir, as Minister he has had varied experience. He was Minister in the combined State of Madras, he was Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and recently he was the President of the Indian National Congress. I am sure not only the Labour Ministry but the whole working class and the trade union movement will be benefited by his presence in this Ministry. I also hope that this Ministry will be able to deal with the problems that arise from day to day.

Sir, the Labour Ministry has to deal with a very difficult problem. The problem is essentially a human problem. They have to deal with all kinds of people including our friend Shri Bhattacharya and his trade unions. They have sometimes to deal with employers who are also anti-social and also some of the governmental undertakings which are not prepared to fall in line with the labour policy of the Government of India. Therefore, what is required is full support of this House to this Ministry so that they may be in a position to implement the progressive labour policies that have been en-

visaged in the successive Five Year Plans.

As I would like to confine myself mainly to the labour policy in the public sector, I will not talk much about the private sector. No doubt, the Government of India has decided that all the labour policies will be equally applicable to both the private and public sectors. But I am sorry to say that most of the employing Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Railways, are not following the policies laid down by the Labour Ministry of the Government of India.

Regarding the redressal of the grievances of the workers, it is the accepted labour policy that the same procedure will be applicable in the public sector also. But if we examine the grievances-redressal procedure in the public sector from the reports of the various Ministries, apart from the reports of the Ministry of Labour, we find that they always try to emphasise the successful working of their own machinery meant for the redressal of grievances of the workers.

If we take the railways, they have got a permanent negotiating machinery which works on three tiers—divisional level, General Manager's level or zonal level and the Railway Board level. There is a provision that whenever issues are not settled by mutual negotiation between the parties at the Board's level, such issues will be referred to *ad hoc* tribunals set up from time to time by the Government. Excepting one, there has not been a single occasion during the last twelve years when the issues have been referred to any tribunal, nor has any tribunal been set up.

Recently we protested against the increase in house rents. For the last two years, though the INTUC and the National Federation have been insisting that this issue should be referred to the tribunal, it has not been

done. No doubt it is a difficult job for this Ministry, but I would urge upon the Labour Minister that he with his sweet persuasive way should try to see that the Railway Ministry, the biggest employing Ministry in this country, see reason and accept the arbitration machinery at the top level of the PNM or permanent negotiating machinery. I may say that if the arbitration machinery is not accepted by the railway administration the country will definitely suffer, the interests of the workers will suffer and only friends like Shri Bhattacharya will be benefited. So, that should be taken note of by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

Now, I would like to say something about the very much talked about Whitley Council. So far as I know, Whitley Council is a machinery which is not acceptable to any public sector labour organisation. My hon. friend, Shri Alvares, may corroborate me, because he is the General Secretary of one of the Railwaymen's Federations. So far as the railways are concerned, both the federations have decided that they are not going to accept the Whitley Council. Since we have decided that we are not going to accept this machinery, I need not say much about it. But I would like to point out that in this machinery it has been suggested that it will be applicable only to those trade unions which have abjured the right to strike. In this connection, my organisation, the INTUC and the National Federation are of the definite view that instead of asking the workers to abjure the right to strike the various Ministries of the Government which are employing a large number of workers should see that the weapon of strike is made superfluous. That can only be possible if the arbitration machinery is accepted by the employing ministries. I am sure, when this method of redress of grievances of the workers is accepted,

the talk of abjuring strikes will not be needed.

I would like to say one thing about workers' participation in management. The Government has accepted it as a matter of major labour policy and this has all along been emphasized almost in all the Plans—the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan as also in the Third Five Year Plan. It is a matter of great regret to mention here that although in the year 1956 a study team under the chairmanship of Shri Vishnu Sahay, the then Labour Secretary, known as the Vishnu Sahay Committee, was sent out of this country to study certain experiences of the working of the joint management councils in foreign countries because perhaps at that time it was considered that the experience in this country was not adequate. This study team submitted its report to the Government in 1956 which was accepted by the Indian Labour Conference in 1957 and the Railway Ministry appointed an Officer on Special Duty to examine and see and prepare a scheme for workers' participation in management on the Indian Railways. So far in spite of the scheme being submitted to the Ministry of Railways by the Officer on Special Duty the Railway Ministry has been absolutely silent about this scheme and the whole idea of introducing industrial democracy in every industry with the attainment of political democracy in the country has been completely frustrated. Therefore I will request the hon. Labour Minister that he should see that as far as the public sector undertakings are concerned the Indian Railways being the biggest undertaking are the fittest place where this scheme can be experimented. I know that in some of the public sector undertakings this scheme is working, but they are very small public sector undertakings and that is why I have suggested the Indian Railways.

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

There is only one thing that I would like to say in the end and that is about the rise in prices. My hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya, has posed the problem and, I think, he has done his job. His job and that of the people of his way of thinking is only to pose the problem and not to suggest any solution. So far as the rise in prices is concerned, the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen have been viewing this problem from a different angle. We say that this rise in prices is a conflict between the interests of the urban and the rural population; therefore, the only solution of this problem is that the urban population which is in the neighbourhood of about 22 per cent in this country should be supplied with all the essential commodities of life at subsidised rates through cheap grain shops or fair price shops. I know, there are certain fair price shops functioning, as the hon. Deputy Labour Minister has said intervening Shri Bhattacharya; but those fair price shops are not enough. What will happen if subsidised foodgrains are supplied to the working class and to the urban population is that the rise in prices will be checked and, at the same time, by spending a few hundred crores of rupees the Government will be able to pay a fair price to the producer, the kisan, and the workers will be benefited fully instead of by granting them a few rupees here and there as dearness allowance. If this suggestion is accepted, I am sure, the Government will be saved from paying more dearness allowance because by paying more dearness allowance you are creating more inflation in the market and more inflation always means hardship and difficulties for the poor and middle class people.

I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me and I hope that the Government will take notice of what has been said by me on the floor

of this House. In the end I would like to say only one thing and that is that if the Government is not going to take notice of these things, there is going to be a serious crisis in this country and in that crisis only the undesirable elements who want to advance their political cause in this country will be benefited and the larger interests of the country will suffer.

श्री ८० वीं सोय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय लेबर मिनिस्टर का ध्यान उस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ जो हमारे देश के दक्षिण पूर्व हिस्से में है। यह हम लोगों के लिये बड़ी खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि इस इलाके में जो प्राकृतिक साधन हैं उनका उपयोग कर रहे हैं और हटिया, रुरकेला और दुर्गापुर जैसे औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोल रहे हैं। एक तरफ से सारे देश के लोगों को बड़ी खुशी है लेकिन वहाँ के सारे निवासियों के सामने बड़ी भारी समस्या पैदा हो गई है कि इस बहुत बड़े इलाके में जो लोगों की जमीनें अजिन की गई हैं उन से जिन लोगों को हटाया गया है उनके फिर से रीहैबिलिटेशन की बड़ी प्रब्लेम हो गई है। जब हम रांची और रुरकेला जैसे इलाकों में जाते हैं तो मन में खुशी की लहर पैदा हो जाती है कि हमारे देश में इतने सुन्दर ढंग से कारखाने खुल रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर वहाँ के लोगों की स्थिति को देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि जिन लोगों की जमीनें उस इलाके में ली गई हैं उनकी क्या हालत है। उनकी हालत यह है कि अपने ही इलाके में वे एक परदेशी की तरह पर हैं। देखा गया है कि हमारे देश के दूसरे इलाके के लोगों को वहाँ रोजी और नौकरी मिलती है मगर उन बेचारों को अपनी ही जगह पर काम नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद हमारे इलाके के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की समस्या दूसरी जगहों में भी होगी, खाली हमारे ही यहाँ नहीं है। भोपाल और दूसरी जगहों में

भी होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जब बड़े उद्योगों को खोले तो उसको मानवी दृष्टिकोण से भी देखना चाहिये। नये कारखाने खोलने में सरकार की बड़ी डिलचस्पी होती है और यह ठीक भी है कि उचित ढंग से कारखाने खोले जायें। पहले तो कारखाने खुल जाते हैं उस के बाद जो काम करने वाले होते हैं उनका रिट्रैचमेंट होता है। सरकार भूल जाती है कि उन कारखानों में काम करने वालों का प्रबन्ध भी कुछ करना चाहिये। सारे देश के लोगों को उन से रोजी मिलती है लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों को, जिन की जमीन छीन ली गई, उनको रोजी मिलती है या नहीं इसकी चिन्ता किसी को नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में और देश की दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियों में जो लोग उद्योग धंधों में लगे हुए हैं उनके साथ मिल जुल कर कोई उपाय निकाला जाये कि वहाँ के लोगों की रोजी और रोटी का सवाल कैसे हल हो। पिछले साल डेबर कमिशन ने एक सुझाव यह दिया था कि जिन क्षेत्र में बड़े उद्योग धंधे खोले जायें और जिन लोगों की जमीन बड़े पैमाने पर ली जाये, जिन को वहाँ से हटाया जाये उनका रिट्रैविलिटेशन किस प्रकार हो। उसमें कहा गया था कि गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह जब कोई बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट आरम्भ करे और उस पर खर्च करना शुरू करे तो यह करे कि उस खर्च का एक खास परसेंटेज इस बात के लिये अलग कर दे कि जो लोग उस काम के लिये हटाये जाते हैं उनको कैसे पुनर्वास किया जाये, उनको कैसे टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग दी जाये और उनको दूसरे धंधों में कैसे लगाया जाये, इन कामों के लिये उस में बपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Let the Members of the Opposition be counted.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is the responsibility of all the parties.

Shri Rane: The Opposition must provide at least 25 Members for quorum.

Shri Ranga: It is the job of the ruling party. They have an overwhelming majority here. They have their Whips also. They would not agree to our suggestion that there should be lunch interval.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is quorum. Shri H. C. Soy may continue his speech.

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं कह रहा था कि देश के इन बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में जिन लोगों को जमीनों से हटाया जाता है उन को वहाँ पर रोजी नहीं मिलती है जब कि दूसरे लोगों को काफी मिल जाती है। जब रांची का कारखाना खुला था तो हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री मनुभाई शाह वहाँ गये थे। उन्होंने कहा था, वहाँ के लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था कि स्थानीय लोगों को रोजी और नौकरियों में उचित हिस्सा मिलेगा। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि ५०० ६० तक की जितनी नौकरियाँ होंगी उनका अधिकांश हिस्सा स्थानीय लोगों को मिलेगा। मुझे पता नहीं कि रांची का कारखाना खुलने के बाद, उसके काम शुरू करने के बाद इस आश्वासन को उन्होंने कितना लागू किया, या कि उहे बिल्कुल भूल गये। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि ७०, ८० प्रतिशत ५०० ६० तक की नौकरियाँ स्थानीय लोगों को मिलतीं। इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट को विशेष इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। इन्हीं बातों को लेकर स्थानीय लोगों में नाराजगी हमेशा पैदा होती रहती है। आप को पता होगा कि रुरकेला में इस बात को लेकर अन्दरूनी दंगा हो गया था। फिर रांची में यह बात हुई, किरीबिरू में इन्हीं बातों को लेकर स्थानीय लोगों में बेवैनी और फस्ट्रेनन

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

हो जाता है। इसलिये इस मामले में, जिस के लिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया है, इसका इन्तजाम होना चाहिये था कि स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को इस बढ़ती हुई प्रगति में, इस प्रास्पेक्टिटी में उचित हिस्सा मिल सके।

इस के बाद मैं आपका ध्यान एक दूसरी बात की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इस रिपोर्ट में मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा है कि कंट्रैक्ट लेबर का सिस्टम खत्म हो जायेगा और कुछ ही दिनों में इस के लिये बिल भी गवर्नमेंट लायेगी। मुझे अफसोस है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस संबंध में फंसला तां सन् १९६२ में ही कर लिया था लेकिन दो बरस बाद भी वह बिल यहां नहीं आ पाया है। उसको तुरन्त लाया जाना चाहिये। कोलियरी में कंट्रैक्ट लेबर को खत्म किया गया है जैसा कि मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है। मगर फिर भी मैं जानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की सब से बड़ी अन्डरटेकिंग जो रेलवे है उस में अभी तक कंट्रैक्ट लेबर जारी है। होता यह है कि जहां कंट्रैक्ट लेबर बहाल होती है वहां जो रिक्लूटिंग एजेंट्स हैं विशेषकर हमारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, बहुत बड़ी बड़ी वेजेज की लालच दे कर मजदूरों और औरतों को बाहर ले जाते हैं। मगर उस इलाके में वह मजदूर नहीं रखे जाते हैं। उनकी बकिंग कंडिशनस भी ठीक नहीं हैं। उनको लेकर कहीं कहीं पर इम्मारल ट्रैफिक भी चल रहा है। मैंने इस संबंध में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था और मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस संबंध में उन्होंने हमें यह आश्वासन दिया कि वे इस के बारे में विशेष रूप से इन्क्वायरी करेंगे। मैं उन से यह दख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस इन्क्वायरी कमेटी में कम से कम जनप्रतिनिधियों को अवश्य ऐसोशिएट करें ताकि इस संबंध में जो बहुत जरूरी बातें हैं, जो कांक्रिट केसेज हैं वे बतलाये जा सकें।

एक चीज मैं और बतलाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज में वेज बोर्ड कायम किया हुआ है। हम बहुत दिनों से बीड़ी उद्योग के लिए इसकी मांग कर रहे हैं। जो लोग बीड़ी उद्योग में मजदूरी करते हैं उनकी हालत बहुत शोचनीय है। पिछले साल माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० के० गोपालन इस संबंध में एक बिल लाए थे। और हमें आशा थी कि मजदूरों की हालत में सुधार के लिए गवर्नमेंट कुछ सुझाव देगी। लेकिन अफसोस है कि इस संबंध में अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया। मेरी दख्खास्त है कि बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए एक वेज बोर्ड कायम किया जाए। उम्मा बहुत शोषण चल रहा है। होता यह है कि जो लोग बीड़ी बनाते हैं, जब वे कम्पनी में अपनी घनायी हुई बीड़ी जमा करने जाते हैं तो मालिक लोग उसमें से काफी बड़ा हिस्सा दस परसेंट से बीस परसेंट तक—यह कह कर रद्द कर देते हैं कि यह अच्छी नहीं है और उतनी बीड़ी बनाने की मेहनत जो कि उनको मिलनी चाहिये उनको नहीं मिलती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका यह शोषण बन्द होना चाहिए।

एक और बात की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे इलाके में काइनाइट माइनिंग क्षेत्र है। इसमें कई कम्पनियां काम करती हैं। इन में दो कम्पनियां अपने मजदूरों से नाजायज काम करवाती हैं। इसके खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। ये दो कम्पनियां अपने मजदूरों द्वारा रात को दूसरी कम्पनियों का काइनाइट उठवाकर अपने यहां मंगवा लेती हैं। इस संबंध में हमने राज्य सरकार को भी लिखा लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। इस ने वहां की लेबर को चोरी करने पर बाध्य कर दिया है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि जब देश में इमरजेंसी चल रही है, उस वकत भी ये कम्पनियां इस तरह का काम कर रही हैं। इनके खिलाफ

कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और इन को यह एंटी सोशल काम करने से रोका जाना चाहिए।

एक चीज बड़ी हैरानी की है। इस क्षेत्र में एक ब्रिटिश कम्पनी काम करती है, वह तो हमारे लेबर लाज को मानती है, लेकिन ये दो हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियाँ लेबर लाज का उल्लंघन करती हैं और १५ अगस्त और २६ जनवरी को मजदूरों को तनखाह सहित छुट्टी नहीं देती। इस संबंध में हम ने राज्य सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया पर पता नहीं क्यों इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी।

एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। वह यह कि रेलवे में जब आदमियों को बहाल किया जाता है—विशेष कर साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में—तो उन से गजेटेड आफिसर्स का कैरेक्टर सरटिफिकेट मांगा जाता है। जब वे उम्मीदवार एम० ए० ए० और एम० पी० के पास यह सरटिफिकेट लेने जाते हैं तो उनसे वे कहते हैं कि हम गजेटेड आफिसर नहीं हैं। इन उम्मीदवारों को गजेटेड आफिसर्स का सरटिफिकेट लेने के लिए उनके दफ्तरों में जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और इसके लिए धूस भी देनी पड़ती है। आप उन से यह सरटिफिकेट इसी लिए मांगते हैं कि वे चोर या डकैत तो नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको यह सरटिफिकेट जन प्रतिनिधि अच्छी तरह दे सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरखास्त कर्हंगा कि वे रेलवे विभाग को यह सुझाव दें कि इस प्रकार का सरटिफिकेट जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा दिया जा सके और मान्य हो।

मेरा अन्तिम सुझाव यह है कि डिवीजनल रेलवे के चुनाव बोर्ड में स्थानीय लोग भी रखे जायें जो कि रेलवे के लिए नौकरों का चुनाव करें। स्थानीय प्रतिनिधि नहीं होते तो

स्थानीय उम्मीदवारों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड में स्थानीय एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० रखे जायें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इस संबंध में उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Alvares: The Demands of the Labour Ministry are being discussed this year when there is a new personality at its helm. He comes to this assignment after very valuable experience in Hyderabad and leadership of a great political party. I am, therefore, encouraged to think that fresh breezes of thinking on basic policies will start and continue to blow through the Ministry of Labour and Employment, and therefore I am submitting for the consideration of his Ministry and the House certain basic problems that affect labour today.

I do not know of any period after freedom when labour was so restive as it is today. It is not merely a question of high prices and the lack of neutralisation of the falling standards of money wages. I think it is primarily a question of lack of direction to the entire labour movement, how Government views its role in a socialist society, what encouragement it gives, what pattern of organisation it wants to follow etc. Therefore, I think that, when considering these basic problems and thinking over them, if Government want to take some time for reorientation of its basic policies, it would not be merely a great service to the labour movement, but also to the country at the same time.

Labour is a great force for democracy. It is also a great productive force. In the light of this, I know of no strategic sector of our economy that needs the anxious consideration of Government as much as organised

[Shri Alvares]

labour. Therefore, in the little time at my disposal, I would like to refer briefly, because it is not possible to go into all the details, to the main questions that have to engage our attention, so that the issue of organised labour and all that it connotes can be tackled successfully.

The first is the question of unity or the pattern of organisation, of industrial labour in this country. The second is the question of Government policy, is a plural policy, in the public sector and in the private sector. The third is in regard to its wage policy. The fourth is in regard to its social responsibility towards labour, and the fifth in respect of its policy of employment.

Taking them seriatim, I think that the history of the pattern of organisation of labour in this country has suffered more at the hands of Government and the Congress Party than of other political parties. I remember—hon. Member Shri K. N. Pandey will bear me out as the head of the INTUC organisation—that we were once in the AITUC whose sessions were presided over by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Bose.

Later, it was desire of the Congress Party to have a labour wing under its own control and from that moment the atomisation of the labour movement took place and it has progressively increased. Part of the restiveness today is due to this policy and the present Labour Minister is reported to have said somewhere that it is better to have more than one union in one industry because it makes for competition. If he is correctly reported it is a departure from the policy laid down by Planning Commission as it visualised a constructive role for labour in the democratic and socialist process in this country. If the atomisation of labour movement continues, I am afraid labour will be pulled in very many directions and the social and political tasks enjoined on labour will go by neglect. So much time is taken by inter-union

rivalries today. Not merely are disputes mounting up among the unions by competing with each other and making rival claims, but there is also growing violence among the members of rival organisations for various reasons that need not be analysed now. Essentially, it is to assert one's superiority over the other, and the Labour Minister should have known the consequences by now. There are spurious claims of membership among all the central labour organisations in the country. It is a humiliating spectacle that prominent labour leaders in this country should resort to inflating membership in order to get some representational advantages in the labour movement. It is for us at this moment to consider these problems so that not only is the labour movement rescued from the morass to which it has been stuck but also from the degrading position in which inter union rivalry has pushed it to.

I have two suggestions to offer. By legislation Government may bring about a reorganisation of the pattern of labour organisation to achieve the objective of one union in one industry and within that union to ensure for democratic practices in elections, etc. On this basis the working class will be permitted to freely choose its political persuasions. The trouble in the trade union movement today is that each major political organisation has thought fit to organise a trade union wing for its own political purposes. It may be in order to further its political chances or, as in the case of Congress, to protect itself against labour's demands coming up from time to time. Whatever the *raison d'être*, it would be better for all of us to achieve the desired goal of one union, for one industry. Simultaneously, we can also guarantee that labour is free to choose its own political persuasions, as it likes. This can be guaranteed by a statutory arrangement brought about by the Ministry of Labour. In the alternative, I would suggest that the evaluation committee of the Tripartite Conference should seriously imple-

ment its own proposals to recognise only one union at one time in each industry, and while doing so, to raise the targets for such recognition; the minimum requirement of 15 per cent membership in one organisation, is ridiculously low. Theoretically, six unions can be registered in one industry in one company. But that is not the purpose of the organisation. That is not the purpose of the direction. It cannot conceivably be that the Government has visualised that in one industry six unions can come in and one of them will be recognised. Therefore, I submit that if the Government is prepared to raise the target to the minimum of 30 per cent for registration, then we shall automatically reduce the number of spurious unions in each industry and give recognition only to one union that has the largest membership of over 30 per cent. If these considerations are accepted, I am sure that the Government would accept the principle of one union in one industry and thus move towards the desiderata and recognise one union that has the highest membership of 30 per cent and thereby reduce by half the total of theoretically possible number of unions that can enlist themselves in one industrial establishment.

The consequences of these are obvious. The entire labour movement will cease to be divided into such fragments as we witness today; there will be more homogeneity; there will be better bargaining power and more conscientiousness and more maturity. It is for these considerations that I make an appeal to the Government to reorient its policy in this manner so that these suggestions that I have placed before this House, which every trade union will readily accept at least in theory but fearful to implement may be implemented by the Government in the manner that I have suggested.

The second issue concerns one which was referred to by my hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma, namely, the employees

in the public sector have been treated as second-class citizens. But they are second-class also in respect of the trade organisation and wages. Do we not know that the Pay Commissions appointed from time to time have repeatedly depressed the wages in the employing Ministries of the Government of India and of the State Governments? While there is a relatively progressive policy of this Government in respect of trade unions in the private sector, there is a complete disinterestedness shown by the Labour Ministry in respect of the employees in the public sector. I would like to say that even if the Ministry of Labour and Employment tries to intervene, its intervention would not be welcomed by the employing Ministries. There is a sort of jealousy or antagonism between the employing Ministries and the Ministry of Labour, and this must be ended as soon as possible.

Then there is the question of the wage policy. I will not dilate upon this since I have already referred to it when I mentioned earlier about the employees of the Government of India being treated as second-class citizens also for economic purposes, but as it has been referred to by the two previous speakers, the Government must have a firm policy in respect of the protection of wages. In the Ministry, or rather, the employing Ministries of the Government of India, there is not even the elementary protection given to basic wages. It is not only my hon. friend Shri Dinan Bhattacharya who says that, but Prof. Mahalanobis has said that all wages have fallen below the pre-Independence standards, and if there is no wage policy, you cannot expect the Government to provide for adequate neutralisation. The idea of the issue of neutralisation is important. What the employees of the Central Government and other States as well as the private sector are today demanding is that if there is no enhancement of their basic wages, at least there should be no reduction of their pay-packets; adequate neutralisation must be speedily effected.

[Shri Alvares]

Spelt out in concrete terms, it may mean that either the formula of the Second Pay Commission should be completely revised or that the computation of the All India Consumers Price Index may be similarly revised and other similar measures may be taken. Government must in this case come out with a clear direction of policy that at least during the period of emergency, they shall not permit any fall in the standard of living, particularly of the Government employees.

17 hrs.

The third point is in respect of social responsibility. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is charged not merely with the question of organisation of labour or of the question of wages, but also with social movement of labour all over. There are three distinct directions in which movements can take place. There is the horizontal movement of labour from the rural to the urban areas and that is something that must be done immediately. Secondly, there is the vertical movement and that represents the movement of labour from unskilled to skilled and higher patterns of achievement. The third one is the social movement whereby the institutional and social inhibitions in society are speedily removed.

The third Plan has suggested that not more than 30 or 40 per cent of the population at the present moment in the village should be retained there and the rest should be moved out into the industrial centres. We come across a phenomenon today where the principal cities of India have become slums. If this is to be avoided, there must be a diversification of industry. I do not know whether the Ministry of Labour and Employment has interested itself in this very crucial problem, because unless the Ministry of Labour and Employment starts interesting itself in this to achieve a diversification, and not a concentration in big cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur, it is not

possible for labour to move out so speedily and this horizontal movement that we want from the rural to the urban areas will not take place.

Let me explain the second movement briefly. I may illustrate it by an experiment in the railways where we have got the 'Class IV Staff Promotion Committee' in order that unskilled labour may move into higher, skilled jobs. It was a great social innovation, but unfortunately the incentive bonus scheme in the railways has brought about such an increase in productivity that it has boomeranged against Class IV promotion and the promotion which normally would have taken place from the lower, depressed classes of very unskilled labour to higher rungs of skilled labour is not taking place because of the surplus vacancies created in the higher posts. It has been my submission to the Ministry of Railways that the total number of vacancies existing on a particular day, say in 1961 should be the basis of promotion but unfortunately the demand of economy and lack of policy to promote unskilled labour has not met with any consideration. Therefore, this vertical movement has not taken place on the railways.

The last issue in this respect is in regard to the removal of those inhibitions in our society—institutional road blocks and caste divisions—whereby the lower depressed classes do not get sufficient opportunity to get gainful employment.

Lastly, in the employment-exchange registers all over the country—and they do not fully reflect the situation—there are 2½ lakhs who are unemployed. Let us see what is the employment pattern in the country. As against 54 per cent unskilled in Class IV, there are only 46 per cent skilled in Class III, in the public sector. This is in the government employing ministries. An overwhelming section of our community today is condemned

to the status of unskilled workers, and in spite of the fact that there exists some measure of promotional activities by them, this ratio which has been existing for the past many years has not been improved upon.

Let us see the question of total unemployment in the country. The carry-over of back-log from Second Five Year Plan is 9 million. New entrants in the Third Five Year Plan, I expect, will be 17 million. Therefore, by the end of the Third Five Year Plan we have to provide employment for 26 million in this country. The target the Government has set itself is only 16 million. Therefore, if the carry-over from the Second Plan to the Third Plan was 9 million, the carry-over from the Third Plan to the Fourth Plan will be about 16 million. There is a progressive accumulation from one Plan period to the other, and in circumstances where sophisticated and automatic machinery is being brought into the country year by year in the industries, the carry-over of the back-log is bound to increase. This is a matter for serious consideration of the Ministry of Employment. I do hope that the Minister for Labour who, as was said, comes with a fresh mind into this Ministry, will give all my suggestions their due consideration and re-orient the Ministry of Labour in its basic policies.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I touch upon the subject that is before us, first of all, I want to congratulate the Minister. I do not think I should burden his mind with the problems before us, but as the circumstances stand at present, things cannot be avoided and we have to bring them to his notice.

Sir, before speaking on other subjects which are very important as far as the workers are concerned, I want to say something about the point which has been just raised by my hon. friend, Shri Alvares. In order simply to remind him, I want to bring

this fact to his notice that previously he was also a member of the Congress Socialist Party of which I was also a member,

Shri Alvares: I continue to be.

Shri K. N. Pande: There was only one labour organisation called the AITUC. The annual convention was being held at Madras. During that time, after assessing the role of the Communist Party which dominated the AITUC, those who did not subscribe to the views of the Communist Party wanted to make a separate organisation because we thought that we could not go together for long and we wanted to make our views very clear before the working class. Our thinking did not materialise at Madras but it was again reviewed at the Calcutta session, and all of us and all those who are in PSP today came to the decision.....

श्री कछवाय : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कोरम नहीं है। पांच बजे चुके हैं।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : कोरम होना जरूरी है। पांच बजे के बाद अगर कोरम नहीं होता है तो हाउस उठ जाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung..... Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri K. N. Pande: You will be surprised to know that in the general session of the AITUC at Madras even our present Minister, Shri Humayun Kabir, was present, and all of us came to the conclusion that the time has come when, unless we part and form a separate central organisation, the workers will not get a correct lead and they will be misled. This opinion having been felt throughout the whole country, it was correctly assessed by the Congress Party. You will be pleased to know that when on

[Shri K. N. Pande]

the 3rd June 1947 a provisional meeting was convened at Delhi when this INTUC came into existence, all the people including Dr. Lohia were present at the meeting.

श्री कछवाय : कोरम तो है नहीं अभी तक।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : ११ घट रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum. This is the third time that the quorum bell is ringing. I hope all the hon. Members present will keep the quorum. It is a very bad reflection if there is no quorum. Of course, I am not blaming any particular party. All the parties should see that the quorum is maintained. When the quorum is challenged, I cannot run the House without a quorum.

Shri K. N. Pande: I do not want to take much time of the House on this point; I will be very precise on this point. I want to say that even the trade union workers who were in the Congress Party agreed....

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, the Treasury Benches are here but the Opposition Members are not there. अपोजीशन बेंच पर चार ही मॅम्बर हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot blame the Opposition Members only.

Shri Rane: That is their tactics.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ruling party must be prepared to face the consequences.

Shri Rane: They want to defeat the Government by remaining absent from the House.

Shri K. N. Pande: All the people who did not believe in the socialist ideology came to the conclusion that there should be a separate labour front which may work on constructive lines meeting with the requirements of the workers at that time. As a result of that the INTUC came into existence. But the situation worsened when the socialists.....

श्री कछवाय : कोरम नहीं है। यह बहुत जल्दी है। करोड़ों आदमियों का यह मामला है। रोजगार का मामला है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : यह महत्व की चीज है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कोरम है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 19, 1964/Phalgun 29, 1885 (Saka).